Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Our correspondent with Sherman's army sends a somewhat different version of the agreement between Gens. Sherman and Johnston. From his account it appears that Johnston's proposition was to surrender the whole military power of the Confederacy, and that the rebel civil authorities gave their consent thereto, also that owing to the distances between the armies they were to deposit their arms at the various arsenals in the hands of the proper officers. It is reported that Davis was in communication with Johnston in reference to the agreement, and gave his consent as well as he might, considering the civil part of the programme. General Grant, however, has reached Raleigh and annulled the agreement of the truce, sending word to Johnston that military commanders cannot treat or decide upon civil matters. He will probably immediately move upon the enemy's works, unless they decide that discretion is the better part of valor.

Our correspondent with the funeral cortege sends graphic details of the last sad ceremonies in New York and the affecting scenes and incidents at every station from New York to Albany.

Attorney General Speed has delivered an important opinion which will tend to keep rebel paroled prisoners where they belong. He decides that prisoners cannot sport the rebel uniform in loyal cities.

The rebel General Early, whom Sheridan sent whirling up the valley, has not stopped whirling yet, but is still running with Sheridan's phantom behind him.

Gov. Bramlette has finally decided that Kentucky will be better off without slavery than with it, and is in favor of its abolition. Conservative to the last, Kentucky, as usual, comes in at the eleventh hour, forced by the logic of events.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIDOW.

We learn from Washington that it is the purpose of Mrs. Lincoln to make this city her future home. More than a year ago the deceased President declared to some of his intimate personal friends here, that after he had laid aside the cares of his great office and retired to private life, it was his intention to spend the remainder of his days in Chicago. He had commissioned one of our citizens to look about the city, and before the close of his present term of office, to secure the refusal of a comfortable residence on some pleasant and suitable street. He felt a warm attachment for the people of Chicago, for what they had done for him before he became President, and for their unwavering and powerful support through the dark days of his first term. If the matter had been left to the free choice of the stricken widow of the fallen chief, she would have directed that his ashes should repose on old Michigan's shore near those of his great compeer and friend, Stephen A. Douglas. There would be a manifest fitness of things in placing the mortal remains of those great sons of Illinois side by side. But the strenuous desires of Springfield friends of the President prevailed in selecting the place of interment. The sudden death of the President prevented him from expressing any opinion or preference in relation to a choice of cemetery.

FROM OTTAWA.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, April 25.

No. 233—Motion made to discharge order for rehearing; 2-6 and 217—Appeals dismissed and cases submitted; 179—By appellant; 237—By both parties; 214—By appellee; 240—By both parties; 242—By appellant; 189—By both parties; 193—By both parties; 194—By plaintiff in error; 197—By appellant; 198—Same; 200—By both parties; 203—Same; 251—Continued on call; 183—Argued by plaintiff in error, and taken on call; 195—Argued by defendant in error, and taken on call.

To-morrow's call commences with 216 and ends with 218. These embrace all the hearing docket. Other cases docketed in contemplation of the act of our last Legislature will be taken up if they have fully complied with the requirements of said act.

The Committee on Resolutions is as follows: Hons. E. G. Leland, Ottawa; A. M. Arrington, Chicago; C. Beckwith, Chicago; E. N. Powell, Peoria; A. H. Miller, Rockford; and Messrs. T. C. Frost, Galesburg, and W. H. Herndon, Springfield.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Pacific Railroad Progressing Rapidly.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 25.

Mr. Garrison, Vice President and Superintendent of Construction of the Pacific railroad, having just returned from over the road from Kansas City, furnishes some information in regard to the condition of matters along the route. Some trouble has existed with the bushwhackers, who drove some of the men off the work, but all was quiet again. The work of construction is progressing vigorously, and it is hoped that the close of the present summer will see the road in complete running order. General Dodge has ordered a large force of infantry to be stationed along the line of the road to protect the workmen, and cavalry are placed at intervals along the mail road to protect stages running from Warrensburg to Independence.

The Sherman and Johnston armistice is warmly denounced by Union men and the Union papers of the city.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Arrangements for Attending the Final Funeral Ceremonies at Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, April 25.

A citizens' meeting was held this morning pursuant to a joint call of the Governor of the State and Mayor of St. Paul, and arrangements made to send a State delegation to Springfield to attend the President's funeral. Delegates were appointed from this city, and towns throughout the State were invited to make similar appointments. Governor Miller left this afternoon to make a tour of the Western hospitals, where there are many Minnesota soldiers sick. He goes first to St. Louis via Chicago, but will return to attend the President's funeral. From thence he will proceed to Washington. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Hotel Accommodations Regulated—Early Still Running.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Richmond *Times* of yesterday has the following: "An order has been issued by the General commanding this department directing the Powhatan Hotel, corner of Broad and Eleventh streets, as the place of entertainment of all Confederate officers and soldiers. The Spottswood Hotel is forbidden entertaining all such, and those now stopping there are requested to immediately vacate their rooms and leave.

"Hon. Charles Faulkner, of Berkeley county, has arrived in this city."

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th has the following: "Gen. Sheridan routed Early at Waynesboro about the middle of March and put his individuality upon the most tremendous race, which concluded by bringing up in Richmond attended by one of his staff, without his coat, hat and almost everything. When Sheridan's column had swept by Richmond Early was ordered back to Staunton, and was there at the time of the evacuation of this city. Upon hearing of this event he hastened to Lynchburg and thence towards Southwestern Virginia, where making General Echols, he took command of the forces that were retreating before Stoneman and Thomas. When last heard from being unable to withstand the forces in his front, and afraid of Gen. Grant in his rear, he had deflected to the right and was apparently making for the Kanawha Valley. It is doubtful whether he has yet become aware of the surrender of Lee. We look with interest for tidings from him and his command.

"We are authorized to announce that by order of the military authorities, the Commissaries of Subsistence of the United States army in this city will begin to-day to issue to all citizens bread at 6c. 1/2 loaf of 16 ounces. The humanity of this move, promoted by the considerate thoughtfulness of the military authorities, cannot be overestimated."

FROM PITTSBURGH.

A Singular Circumstance Connected with the Assassination of the President.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—J. F. Duncan, a reliable citizen of Pittsburgh, just returned from Meadville, mentions a singular circumstance in connection with Booth's assassination of the President. While stopping at the McHenry, in Meadville, on the 4th of June last, Booth wrote on a pane of glass with his diamond ring, the following inscription: "Abe Lincoln departed this life Aug. 13, 1864, by the effect of poison." Booth's name was written on the hotel register in the same handwriting. Several of his friends, at different times, occupied the same room. A complete registry has been kept of all names of occupants of that room since June last.

The Slavery Question in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Gen. Brisbane, Superintendent of the organization of colored troops in Kentucky, has written a letter to Gov. Bramlette, calling attention to the disturbed condition of labor in that State, and urging him to call the Legislature together and pass the Constitutional amendment. The General says the slaves are nominally free. Masters can no longer depend on their labor. He points out the evils that must arise from the present half slave and half free condition of the State, and claims that the passage of the amendment would quiet the minds of the negroes, cause them to remain at home and till the soil, now so much in need of their labor. More than twenty thousand most valuable slaves have already gone into the army from the State of Kentucky. She must choose either to have her slave population absorbed and freed by the army or to save her labor to the soil by granting unconditional freedom to slaves at home.

The Governor replies, concurring in the opinion that slavery can no longer be retained in Kentucky, that labor must be reorganized on a firm basis, and says war has exterminated slavery and revolutionized the public mind in regard to it. Slavery being ended in the rebellious States, the Governor thinks it should be ended in Kentucky by the most direct and speedy means, and regards the passage of the constitutional amendment as the most practical method. He thinks its adoption may save the State from a dearth of industry, and from suspension of production, and calls to mind the patriotism of Kentuckians, saying they were always for Union with or without slavery.

Health of Secretary Seward.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 25—9 a. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly. Mr. F. Seward speaks more distinctly this morning, and is better. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, April 25.—Three propellers started out this morning, but are in the ice in sight of the harbor.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Funeral Cortege.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS FROM NEW YORK TO ALBANY.

The Closing Ceremonies in New York.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE BURIAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

Another Version of Sherman's Agreement with Johnston.

Johnston Reported to have Surrendered all the Armies in the Confederacy.

THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES GIVE THEIR CONSENT TO THE SURRENDER.

Jeff. Davis Reported to have had a Hand in the Matter.

GEN. GRANT ANNULS THE TRUCE.

Complete Details of the Surrender.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Kentucky Anxious to Give up Slavery.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25—10:25 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch has just been received by this Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, April 24, 10 a. m. He says: "I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and the information that civil matters cannot be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Another Version of Johnston's Surrender—Jeff. Davis Three Times Intercepted—Reception of the News of the Assassination [illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The following series of dispatches from your correspondent with Gen. Sherman's army have just been received in Washington. They relate only to the preliminary proposition:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.

On the 14th Gen. Sherman received a communication from Johnston asking that hostilities might cease until Gen. Sherman could obtain authority from Gen. Grant to accept the surrender of his army on the same terms granted to Lee. Gen. Sherman stated in reply that he was already authorized to grant the same terms which Lee received. This reply was forwarded to our cavalry advance, to be sent out under a flag of truce. By a strange oversight, the paper was delayed nearly a day, or in all probability this would convey the news of Johnston's surrender. Hostilities have ceased, the troops having been ordered into camp soon after starting yesterday morning. An answer is expected from Johnston in the course of the day.

Raleigh will be the headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, and the affairs of the Department are already being arranged with the view to speedy peace. While the citizens manifest little Union sentiment yet, all seem rejoiced at the prospect of peace. The army is overjoyed and exultant.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17—noon.

The news of the assassination of the President, and the attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward has not yet been made known to the troops. It is flying among them as a discredited rumor. The course now being doubted and tripled in anticipation of the storm of wrath which will surge over this army as winter's wildest storm sweeps over the ocean. To those who know of this, all our victories have grown dim.

The expected surrender of to-day has ceased to be talked about, and each is staggering under a load of sorrow.

Gen. Sherman is at Durham Station, negotiating with Johnston.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17—Evening.

Major McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, returned last night from the enemy's lines with a reply to Gen. Sherman's communication, informing Johnston that he was authorized to grant him the same terms of surrender which Lee received. Johnston appointed Durham's Station, on the Hillsboro road, as the place, and this morning as the time, for an interview with Gen. Sherman. The General and his staff left at 8 o'clock, on a special train. There is scarcely any doubt but a surrender will take place either to-day or to-morrow.

Brig. Gen. Cox and Maj. Gen. Grimes, of Lee's army, arrived here with their staffs yesterday.

Jeff. Davis is trying to reach Charlotte. He was obliged to return, as Stedman was on the road. In a second attempt to pass by another route he also failed; and after trying to leave Greensboro in an ambulance, he was again intercepted and turned back.

Very little Union feeling exists here; the masses, though glad that the war is over, are greatly cast down by the failure of their traitor revolution.

At the Episcopal Church yesterday not a single citizen, male or female, was present, and the Rector omitted the prayer for the President. At the Baptist Church the Pastor refused to give out notice that the trustees had given the use of the house to one of our Chaplains for the evening.

The army is quietly encamped, all talking of peace.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The following is the latest dispatch received from your correspondent with Sherman's army. I transmit it precisely as it was received. It will be observed that it clearly shows the full nature of Gen. Sherman's arrangements with the enemy to have been unknown to our leading officers, also that Gen. Sherman was fully advised of President Lincoln's assassination before negotiations:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1865.

The struggle has closed at length. On Saturday, the 15th, Gen. Johnston sent a message, by flag of truce, to Gen. Sherman, asking that hostilities might cease until Gen. Sherman could obtain authority to afford the same terms to Johnston's army as Lee had received. Gen. Sherman replied that he already had authority to make such terms. Major McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, took this communication to the enemy's lines, and in reply, on Sunday evening the 16th, Gen. Johnston appointed an interview for the next morning at Jas. Bennett's house, five miles from Durham's Station on the N. C. R. R., and midway between the lines.

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his staff alone, took a special train for Durham's. Gen. Johnston was at the appointed place promptly, accompanied by Gen. Wade Hampton, and Maj. Hampton and Capt. Johnston, of Johnston's staff. The interview was strictly private between Sherman, Johnston and Hampton. The first day closed with terms unarranged. Hampton refused to surrender or acknowledge the action of Johnston. There were also difficulties arising from the determination not to recognize the Confederate Government. The interview closed to afford Johnston an opportunity of consulting with Davis and other civil officials. Gen. Sherman returned to Raleigh and on Tuesday morning went out again with his staff. This time Wade Hampton was absent and Gen. Johnston and Breckinridge were present in stead, though the latter appeared in his military character alone. The conference closed about 3 p. m., and Gen. Sherman rode half way back to Raleigh before he communicated the results to his staff. These can be briefly stated:

Johnston surrenders all the military forces of the Confederacy, and the civil authorities are all consenting parties.

The Confederacy was not recognized in any manner. The terms granted are in general similar to those which Lee received, though as the forces surrendered are widely separated, it was agreed that the Confederate troops should march to their respective capitals, and there turn over their arms and military stores to officers appointed for the purpose. These terms are subject to ratification by the authorities at Washington, and when so ratified peace will exist throughout the land. Major Hitchcock, of Sherman's staff, started immediately for Washington to lay the terms before the authorities. Gen. Wilson with the Union cavalry is reported by Gen. Johnston near Columbus. General Stoneman is at Statesville, close on Johnston's rear.

General Sherman informed Johnston of the assassination of President Lincoln. All the rebel officers present were deeply affected by the news and greatly concerned. General Johnston characterized it as the greatest calamity which had befallen the South during the war. Our officers are now convinced that this sorrow is real and not feigned on the part of all. General Johnston remarked, among other things, to General Sherman, that his (Sherman's) army was the best the world had ever seen. The interview could not be termed cordial, but the bearing of all was that of great men, discussing a great matter. Both armies are resting quietly, but with great impatience to hear of the ratification of peace by the powers at Washington.

The officers at Raleigh yesterday held a large meeting at the Court House to express their sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln. Strong resolutions were adopted. Both the *Progress* and the *Standard* are out in deep mourning this morning.

The news of the President's death was received by the army with amazement and caused deep grief. None could speak of the matter without tears, and the rage of the troops was unbounded. The guards were strengthened everywhere, and two full brigades posted in the city before the news was announced. By the strictest vigilance alone the city was saved. Every one felt that the great loss to the country was also his individual bereavement, and had death entered every family circle, represented in this army, the sorrow would not have been more deep and heartfelt.

Owing to a mistake in the date of Secretary Stanton's dispatch announcing the terrible calamity, the spirits of the troops rose again when papers of the 14th came and were found to contain no reference to the matter; but in the midst of the rejoicing which this caused, a dispatch came confirming the previous one, and the army put on its deep mourning again.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *World's* Washington special says:

"Advices received here to-day, direct from Raleigh, state that the conference between Sherman and Johnston took place at Chapel Hill, some [illegible] west of Raleigh. Johnston's army [illegible] of about 30,000 men, including Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry, lay thirty miles from the city, on the road running to Coarlotte. On the second interview, Breckinridge, the rebel Secretary of War, was present, and participated in the drawing up of the already published memorandum of terms of capitulation. During [illegible] he freely admitted the failure of the rebellion, and declared that peace was almost at hand; and, in alluding to the constitutional amendment said that it was strictly the legal way of abolishing slavery, and he predicted its ratification by more than two-thirds of the States. It was understood that during the conference, which lasted two days, Jeff. Davis was at Hillsboro and in telegraphic communication with Breckinridge, at Johnston's headquarters.

"The men of the rebel army, with the exception of now and then some officer, were anxious for peace, and desired to go home.

"Throughout North Carolina there have been most earnest exhibitions of loyalty. When our forces entered Raleigh, the two papers there, the *Standard* (edited by Holden) and the *Progress*, were found to have been such strong Union sheets for some time past that their publication was in no wise interfered with. They continued with their regular issues. No public or private property has been destroyed by our troops, and the citizens, including large numbers of ladies, appeared as usual on the streets. Business was not even suspended.

"The news of the President's assassination reached Raleigh last Wednesday. That night a very large meeting of citizens was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the deed and expressing sympathy for the nation and the people. The size of the meeting surprised the army, who stood aloof from it.

"Gov. Vance skedaddled before our troops entered the place. The report of his capture is therefore untrue.

"When this intelligence left Raleigh, it was the opinion in the army that the terms of Johnston's surrender were unconditional submission. Among the Generals of high rank no other conditions were known or even hinted at."

FROM WASHINGTON

Frauds in Whisky—Rosecrans and the Battle of Stone River—Reported Escape of Johnston's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Some very heavy frauds in the manufacture of whisky have just been discovered and were reported to the department to-day. Sharp detectives are on the track of more work of the same sort, and it is probable that distillers will soon begin to find defrauding the government a very expensive and hazardous business.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have nearly finished their examination of Gen. Rosecrans. The General to-day received from Richmond an official rebel map of the battle of Stone River, which shows more clearly than has ever been seen before how much the advantages of the day were lost by the blunders of a notorious Kentucky division commander, whose troops first gave way.

A letter from Petersburg, of yesterday, speaks of a report current there that Johnston has slipped away from Sherman's front while the negotiations were pending, and is making his way into Louisiana.

Gen. Butler is expected to start home in a day or two.

The men drawn at the last draft in this district have been dismissed.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is to be promptly put in running order for military purposes.

Government bought large amounts of flour to-day at [illegible] barrel—a large reduction on the [illegible].

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

From New York to Albany—Scenes all Along the Route.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, April 25—4 p. m.

We left the city precisely as dated, hundreds of thousands in attendance. As the cars move out two dense lines are on either side. Men and women weep like children. The lame and crippled have hobbled to the depot, and merchants and mechanics, lawyers, doctors, priests and the entire populace stand with uncovered heads as the sacred ashes are borne onward. New York is bowed down with grief for the loss of the murdered martyr President. At the way stations, at Manhattan, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Sing Sing large crowds of people were waiting and gave evidence of their deep grief. Men remained uncovered and women looked sorrowfully at the cortege.

At Yonkers was a beautiful flag with the inscription, "Yonkers mourns with the nation." The women of this place were greatly affected, and waved their handkerchiefs while tears fell down their cheeks.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IRVINGTON, N. Y., April 25, 5 p. m.

About 7,000 people assembled at the station, which was beautifully draped and with two inscriptions, "The honored dead," and "We mourn the nation's loss." Sadness is depicted on every countenance.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 25, 5:15 p. m.

The train passed under a drooping arch made of American flags. Beautiful inscriptions are on the depot. Twenty-four young ladies dressed in white, standing under the dome made of our country's flag, studded with flowers and draped with black velvet, stood on the platform with clasped hands. The large crowd of spectators looked sad and mournful.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SING SING, N. Y.—5:30 p. m.

An immense assemblage. The train passed under an arch twenty-five feet high—eighteen feet from base to base, and four feet thick, made of alternate strips of white and black muslin, the verges being covered with black velvet. It was covered with evergreens, and on the top, in the center, was the statue of the Goddess of Liberty, robed in white, and a chaplet of evergreens around her neck. In large black letters, on either side, was the inscription, "We Mourn Our Country's Loss." Many other mottoes were conspicuous, among them, "He Died for Truth, Justice and Mercy."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—6 p. m.

Great crowds assembled at the depot. Heavily draped in the center is a portrait of the President, encircled with roses and tassels of red, white and blue. A company of firemen and highland grays, military organization and boys, marched around, preceded by drooping flags. The people are intensely eager to look at the car containing the remains of the beloved. As we departed, a band played a dead march in all its solemnities.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GARRISON'S LANDING, NEW YORK—6:30 p. m.

This station is opposite West Point. General Cullum and staff, and all the village professors with three companies of cadets, numbering about 1,000, came across the classic Hudson to meet and greet us. A very large concourse of people were also present, who evinced their sorrow for the dead.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLD SPRING, N. Y., April 25—6:40 P. M.

A mournful assemblage crowded around a raised platform draped in black. In the center was a young lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, with a black veil over her face, and holding, as she knelt, our country's flag in her hand. On her right was a boy, kneeling, dressed as a soldier, and on the left a boy, kneeling, dressed as a sailor. The depot was handsomely draped.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FISHKILL, N. Y., April 25—6:50 p. m.

Crowds of people lined both sides of the track. The depot is heavily draped. In the center, surrounded by evergreen, was the motto "In God we trust." Opposite Fishkill across the Hudson, is Newburg, where the flags are flying at half-mast, thus adding to the universal grief. From the very house where Gen. Washington had his headquarters in revolutionary days, when George III enslaved us with British bayonets, may be seen floating the Stars and Stripes drooped and draped in memory of our assassinated chief. Thus have we entwined the sacred history of the Father of his country and the Savior of his country.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—7:10 p. m.

An immense assemblage greeted us. Men with their heads uncovered, women and children having miniature flags in their hands, group around. A committee of seven ladies asked permission to place a wreath of roses on the martyr's coffin, which was granted, when Mrs. Prof. Eastman, Mrs. Gen. Davis, Mrs. Mayor Irving, Mrs. James Winslow, Mrs. D. Harvey and the Misses Van Kleeck entered the car and fulfilled their holy mission. The national Business College, Prof. Eastman leading, had 1,000 pupils present, formed in line with uncovered heads. The splendid College Band, which now accompanies us, played a solemn air. Minute guns were fired during our fifteen minutes stay, and also during this time a large number of ladies passed through the car containing the President and his little son Willie. The city spread a bounteous table for the entire cortege.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STAATSBURG, N. Y., April 25—8:03 p. m.

Saw a beautiful circle of light, and a large assemblage standing on the platform.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

RHINEBECK, N. Y., April 25—8:24 p. m.

Crowds assembled with torches, and a band on the verandah of hotel playing appropriate airs.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 25—8:40 p. m.

Procession with lighted torches and draped banners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIVOLI, N. Y., April 25—8:55 p. m.

People assembled in large groups with lighted lamps. The depot is draped and flags drooping. Some fine residences this side of Tivoli were handsomely illuminated and festooned with flags.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CATSKILL, N. Y., April 25, 9:25 p. m.

Large bonfires, and crowds of people present. Vessels in the river had flags drooped at half mast.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HUDSON, N. Y., April 25, 9:45 p. m.

Huge assemblage. Hudson House and American Hotel illuminated and draped in mourning. Minute guns fired. Thousands flocked about the car having the remains.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STOCKPORT, N. Y., April 25, 10:07 p. m.

People grouped in large numbers, with lighted lamps.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STUYVESANT, N. Y., April 25, 10:20 p. m.

Large crowds assembled with torches and flags.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 25, 10:27 p. m.

Great numbers formed in line, with lighted torches.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CASTLETON, N. Y., April 25, 10:45 p. m.

Large crowds with torches. Depot splendidly illuminated and wreathed with flags studded with rosettes of black velvet.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

EAST ALBANY, N. Y., April 25—10:55 p. m.

Gen. Rathbone and staff, military and civic organizations, and a vast concourse of people, are assembled at the depot. Thousands of lighted torches, and banners draped in mourning, make the scene impressive. People are flocking around the car containing the President's remains, and seeking to get a glimpse of the coffin. The depot is heavily draped, and conspicuous is a magnificent American flag, twenty-five feet long and eight feet wide, on which is elaborately worked thirty-four stars, all surrounded by black drapery. The funeral cortege crossed over the Hudson on the steamer New York, Capt. Seth Green. A costly catafalque from Albany is on board, on which are the President's remains. As we approach Albany the sight is grandly imposing as we look upon the myriads of lights in the distance. Church bells are pealing rounds in commemoration of the sacred event.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, April 25—11:15 p. m.

Have arrived safely. Hundreds of thousands of people seem to be on the wharves and streets which are as light as day with torches and illuminations. The Mayor, Common Council, and other dignitaries, have received the sacred dust, and conveyed it to the Assembly Chamber. The calm and lifeless features of the great dead will be exposed to public view from one o'clock to-night to 10 o'clock to-morrow. The procession is passing by as I write. All the military and civic societies and fire department are forming, headed by special delegations. Bands are playing music suitable to the occasion. The scene is very impressive.

The Last Tribute of Respect in New York—Departure of the Remains.

NEW YORK, April 25.—New York has amply paid her last tribute to the remains of Abraham Lincoln. They were escorted to the Hudson River railroad depot by a funeral procession never equaled in this country, and perhaps in the world. Leading the line were two divisions of State militia, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, besides a battalion of marines. Immediately following was the 7th regiment, which has done guard duty since the arrival of the funeral cortege in this city; the regiment looked magnificently. The most remarkable feature of the funeral procession was the immense number of masons who were next in line, each man wearing in his coat a sprig of evergreen. Perhaps ten thousand of the Order were in the procession. The Irish societies followed in great numbers. The procession closed with large delegations from societies from Brooklyn, and finally several thousand negroes. It was three hours passing a given point. The procession was one of the largest ever in New York.

The Funeral Car.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The funeral car upon which the remains were carried in the procession is a superb piece of mechanism. The main platform is fourteen feet long, eight feet wide and fifteen feet in height. On the platform, which is five feet from the ground, is a dais six inches in height on which the coffin rests. Above the dais is an elegant canopy, supported by four columns curving upward at the center, and surmounted by a miniature temple of liberty. The platform is covered with black cloth, which falls at the sides nearly to the ground, and is edged with silver bullion fringe. Festoons of black cloth also hang from the sides, festooned with silver stars, and also edged with silver bullion. The canopy is trimmed in like manner with black cloth festooned and spangled with silver bullion, the corners surmounted by a rich plume of black and white feathers. At the base of each column are three American flags slightly inclined, festooned and covered with crape. The temple of liberty is represented as deserted, having no emblems of any kind and around it except a small flag on the top at half-mast. The inside of the car is lined with white satin fluting. From the center of the roof is suspended a large eagle with outspread wings having in its talons a laurel wreath. The platform around the coffin was strewn with flowers. The car was drawn by sixteen grey horses covered with black cloth trimmings, each led by a groom.

All over the floor of the hearse, on which the coffin rested, was strewed most beautiful flowers. The hearse itself was the theme of universal praise from all as most appropriate for the occasion. At the depot the hearse was drawn through lines of military, with all due ceremony. No accidents occurred during the day. Minute guns were fired all day, and bells tolled during the time of removal of the remains to the depot. After the procession passed, an immense meeting was held in Union Square, at which the funeral oration was delivered by Hon. Geo. Bancroft.

Immense Crowds to Witness the President's Remains—a City of Mourning.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A constant stream of people has been passing through the room where the remains of the late President are. Ever since yesterday afternoon they have passed at the rate of eighty per minute. At midnight the German singers, numbering about 1,000 voices, chanted dirges throughout the night. Though the long line of citizens anxious to view the remains was kept moving early this morning, it seemed diminished but very little, and soon after daylight was lengthened greatly, extending from Warren to John street, on Broadway, on the west side of the City Hall, while there was another line of greater length running through the street on the east side of the hall.

All places of business are closed, while the upper stories of all the buildings along the route of the procession are occupied by anxious spectators.

ONE O'CLOCK.—The procession is now moving with the remains to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. It is one of the most imposing and impressive spectacles ever witnessed in New York. Indeed, perhaps it was never equaled. There are no festivities in any part of the procession, and it moves with an awe-inspiring solemnity to the mournful music of the various bands. The military are out in full force, as also a large number of civic societies, etc.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Arrangements for the Final Obsequies—Time and Manner of Viewing the Remains—Cards from Various Societies.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.

The committee on selecting burial grounds for President Lincoln's remains, have at last concluded all preliminary arrangements for the purchase of the Mather Place, paying for it and other lots adjoining the same, the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars. Arrangements for building the temporary vault will be made to-morrow. Photographers are busy at work taking views of the grounds, as a great demand is anticipated for views of the last resting place of the second Father of his Country, and freedom's great defender. The following announcement will be published in our city papers to-morrow:

"The committee of arrangements announce to the public that the body of our late and lamented President will arrive in this city on Wednesday, May 3d, and will be in state in the Hall of Representatives until Saturday the 6th of May. The Hall will be open to the public on Wednesday from 12 o'clock m. until 5 o'clock p. m. on Thursday and Friday, May 4th and 5th, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday from 6 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock a. m. Persons desiring to view the remains will enter the square at the north gate, pass through the State House by direction of the guard, and retire by the south gate. All are earnestly requested to enter the Hall but once to view the remains in order that every one may have the same melancholy privilege.

"To avoid confusion it is respectfully announced that no person will be permitted to deviate from the above order of proceedings, and none except such as have cards of admission from the Committee of Arrangements, will be permitted to enter the State House and grounds at other hours than those above indicated. No cards will be issued, except to State officers and those having duties in the State House or grounds, to perform in connection with the occasion. Should the weather permit, the funeral oration will be given and the services read at the place of burial."

I have been informed by the Secretary of the Committee, that should it be found that the crowd cannot view the face of President Lincoln in the time prescribed, the gates will be thrown open and the people allowed to take their last look of Abraham Lincoln during the hours of night. I think this will become necessary, for thousands will visit the city during the time the body lies in state that cannot remain to attend the funeral, and they should and will be, doubtless, accommodated.

A. S. Barrey, M. W. Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. for the State of Illinois, has issued the following proclamation:

"Members and visiting brothers within the jurisdiction of Illinois, who may visit Springfield for the purpose of attending the obsequies of President Lincoln, should come with regalia and mourning badges to take their places in the procession of the Order. All members are requested to report to Grand Secretary Willard, over First National Bank."

Mayor Dennis has issued a proclamation requesting that on Saturday, May 6th, the day fixed for the obsequies of the late President, all private and public buildings be appropriately draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended during the day.

A half dozen Missouri bushwhackers who were arrested in this county a few days ago, were sent to St. Louis and delivered to the military authorities of that city.

A saloon on the corner of Monroe and Tenth streets was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. Small loss to any one.

The Union League will be assigned an honorable place in the procession that will be formed on the day of the funeral, and Grand Secretary Geo. H. Harlow has issued a circular instructing all the different Councils in the State who intend to be present, or to members of the Orders from other States, to furnish themselves with badges of mourning, and to report at the office of the Grand Secretary, on the corner of Third and Adams streets, for further information.

It is expected that every benevolent or civic society in the State will be represented on that mournful occasion.

Captain L. W. Shepherd, recently of Chicago, has, by order of Major General Hooker, been ordered to relieve Captain Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster at this post. Captain Campbell assumes the duties of Post Quartermaster at Camp Butler, an arduous and responsible position.

Brigadier General E. H. Carr has notified Governor Oglesby that the Illinois boys in his command have sent to the Governor one of the wooden mortars used in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort.

Col. E. L. Baker, of the *State Journal*, chairman of the committee to look after and provide for the comfort of the editorial and reportorial corps, has secured the rooms occupied by the United States District Court. These rooms will be fitted up in good style and devoted to the use of the members of the press. Editors or reporters from any part of the United States or Canada visiting Springfield during the coming funeral ceremonies will report at the office of the *State Journal* or *St. Lo Register* be kindly and properly cared for.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN THE CITY.

Closing Ceremonies—An Immense Procession.

Interesting Summary of News

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press]

NEW YORK, April 25.

The morning papers are filled with local scenes and incidents of yesterday. No evening papers published a full edition. Parties who have witnessed every demonstration in New York for the past twenty years, say the events of yesterday and to-day surpassed anything known. Not only the entire people of New York turned out, but immense numbers from New England, and from New Jersey and the State of New York. Early this morning Broadway and all the streets leading to it were crowded with people many of them waiting patiently for several hours in hopes of witnessing the procession. The crowd seeking entrance to the City Hall, where the remains of the President are lying, is very large, and the crowd increased during the forenoon. It was estimated that there were one hundred thousand people seeking to enter the building who were unable to do so. Notwithstanding the numbers gathered there was good order, all parties being impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Very little disturbance occurred in any quarter. The arrangements for viewing the body were very good, the people being compelled to file through narrow passages in the Hall building, where motion was much restricted. There were many expressions of sadness as the line passed the coffin where the remains of the President were lying. Many were moved to tears. Veneration was displayed by all. The soldiers manifested particular grief at looking upon the corpse of their Commander-in-Chief, and many women wept audibly as they passed the coffin; many were desirous of touching the coffin, but were not permitted. The Guard of Honor, consisting of officers of the army and navy, was regularly relieved every two hours from the time the body was deposited in City Hall until removed. The appearance of the body indicated that the embalming has not been perfect. Discoloration is daily increasing, and it is thought the coffin can't be opened after leaving this city. The procession to follow the remains to the Hudson River Railroad, commenced moving according to the programme published. There were from 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers and at least 50,000 civilians. Nearly a hundred bands furnished music appropriate to the occasion. All kinds of civic societies joined in, the Masons being in the largest number. An order had been issued forbidding carriages in the procession, but it was violated. The Common Council passed an order excluding negroes from taking part in the procession, but by request of the Secretary of War the decision was set aside. Some negroes appeared in the procession, but the number was quite small. The procession filled Broadway from curbstone to curbstone, and was three hours passing a given point. Along the line of march the sidewalks were densely crowded and all the windows filled. Some windows were rented for $20 each during the time the procession was passing. Many housetops were covered. Additional mourning emblems were hung out on the principal streets, and all flags were placed at half mast. On the west side of Union square a small marble monument was erected, surmounted with a bust of Abraham Lincoln. The monument was draped in black, bearing on each side inscriptions. From each of the four angles of the monument was suspended a wreath of immortelles. The meeting at Union square was attended by an immense assemblage of people and the exercises were highly impressive. The oration by Mr. Bancroft was listened to with the utmost attention. Thousands were unable to obtain positions within hearing distance. All present felt the solemnity of the occasion, and the affair will make a deep impression on the people.

Johnston's Surrender.

The *Express* claims to have intelligence of the surrender of Johnston's army on the 19th, one day after the armistice between Sherman and Johnston, and thinks the surrender was not clogged by any conditions other than of a purely military nature. In other words, Johnston received the same terms Grant accorded to Lee. It says the surrender included all the rebel armies.

Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Times'* Washington special says he is authorized to say the President will not in any event dispense with the services of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State. He entertains for him the deepest sympathy in his suffering, and regards the preservation of his life as second to no man in the Union, and impatiently awaits the time when he will have the benefit of Mr. Seward's counsel. Reports that the President is about to reorganize his Cabinet are without foundation.

The Lincoln Testimonial.

A subscription of a thousand dollars has been made by the family of John C. Hires to the family of President Lincoln. The deposit was made with Jay Cooke & Co. It is suggested that Jay Cooke be appointed to receive all subscriptions for the public testimonial.

Sherman's Agreement.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that it is authoritatively known that Gen. Sherman knew before the terms were signed of the assassination of President Lincoln, which renders his course more and more extraordinary and inexcusable. The opinion of the administration is publicly and charitably expressed that it must have been done under temporary aberration of mind.

Resignations to Come.

A Washington special says it is expected that within a few days several Generals, not now in service, will tend to their resignations. Generals Burnside, Rosecrans and Butler are most prominently mentioned in this connection. It is understood that General Sherman will be relieved by General Grant, and be required to answer for his assumed offense before the military court.

Booth's Engagement Denied.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says there is no truth in the statement that Wilkes Booth was to be married soon to the daughter of a prominent New England Senator.

Mrs. Lincoln's Condition.

It is thought Mrs. Lincoln will not leave Washington before the last of next week. She is yet much depressed in spirits and unable to leave her room.

Rebels in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Within the past two days a number of officers and men of Lee's army who were absent from their commands at the time of the surrender, have come into our lines and reported to Provost Marshals here, asking permission to be paroled. To-day four officers of the Virginia Partizan Rangers crossed the river and came to Washington. They claimed this district as their home and desired to be paroled the same as Lee's, but they were committed to the Old Capitol and their cases referred to the Secretary of War.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Gold, 151⅝; New York Central, 110; Erie, 80¾; Hudson, 110; Reading, 1.9; Michigan Central, 11.8; Michigan Southern, 70; Illinois Central, 116½; Pittsburg, 70½; Rock Island, 99; Northwestern, 31; do. preferred, 63½; Fort Wayne, 19½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28¾; Canton, 37¼; Cumberland, 74; Quicksilver, 6.¾. Market very strong. Gold sold after call at 151¾.

Important Decision by Attorney General Speed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Nashville, to-day, says:

"Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision in the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter of the Secretary of War relating to these points he decides—

"1st. That the rebel officers who surrendered to Gen. Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to the places where their homes were in the loyal States prior to going into the rebellion.

"2d. That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of rebel territory, have no right to come to Washington under that stipulation.

"3d. That the rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States."

The Attorney General adds: "That such rebel officers having done wrong, on coming into the loyal States they are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms; that they have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city, as to wear the traitor's uniform, and that the stipulations of the surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such uniform is an act of hostility against the Government."

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amounted to $4,023,500. Largest Eastern, $720,000 from Boston; largest Western, $110,000 from Chicago, and $300,000 from Memphis. There were 3,614 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

New Advertisements.

ST. GEORGE.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 27th, 1865, at St. George's Hall, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for paying due respect to the honored dead. It is sincerely hoped that no member will absent himself on this occasion. By order. WM. BARAGWANATH, Pres't. JAMES JOHN, Rec Sec. ap26t739-2tnet

ATTENTION, 12th ILL. CAVALRY.—All officers and men who formerly belonged to the above regiment are requested to meet at the Parlor of the Revere House, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, at 3 o'clock this (WEDNESDAY) evening, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of our late and lamented President. JOHN H. CLYBOURN, Major 12th Ill. Cavalry. ap26t730-1t

ATTENTION! DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY.—You are hereby ordered to meet at the Armory, on Thursday, April 27th, a half-past Seven P. M. JAMES SMITH, Capt. ap26t746-1tnet

ATTENTION, BOSS COOPERS.—There will be a meeting of all Boss Coopers of the city, NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, April 28, at Room No. 2 Board of Trade Building, to take action in regard to the coming Sanitary Fair. All are requested to attend. Come without fail. OTTO BENSIG, Sec. of the B C A. ap26t751-1tnp

GENUINE CEDAR CAMPHOR made by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, of Boston, is for sale in this city by LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, B. SCOVIL, and every respectable Druggist. ap26t712-1t 1stp

REV. R. REED IS PREPARED TO REMOVE CANCERS, Or other obstinate Tumors of any kind, without a surgical operation. His references are ample, and his prices satisfactory. He will be at the Matteson House, Chicago, every Tuesday and the first Tuesday in each month. Address P. O. Box 780, Chicago, or Joliet, Ill.

TO PERSONS MOVING WEST. Ninety-one acres fertile prairie land in a pleasant settlement in Madison County, Iowa. Ample timber of best quality on the land. Will be sold cheap (say) at $12 per acre, as the owner is a disabled soldier and very much needs the money. Address Post Office Box 1043, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. One 6¾ Octave Rosewood Case; one 7 Octave heavy new one 6 Octave Dunham Piano, all in good condition. For sale by N. GOULD, 99 Washington street, Agency of the Decker Piano. ap26t12-1t

New Advertisements.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, HAVE RECEIVED, IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, OVER 1,000 Packages Of the leading brands of Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, PRINTS, Delaines, and Domestic Goods OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, All bought at the very lowest point, during the recent "GREAT PANIC," AND 15 TO 20 PER CENT. BELOW PRESENT PRICES. NOW IN STOCK, An Unlimited Variety of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and CONTINENTAL DRESS GOODS, Many RARE and CHOICE Fabrics, not to be found elsewhere in this market. OUR STOCK OF SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES, LACES, AND REAL LACE GOODS! SHAWLS, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, Is much LARGER, RICHER, and more fully assorted than ever before, all bought under the recent favorable circumstances, and selling MUCH BELOW their present value, as all goods are advancing rapidly. ROSS & GOSSAGE. ap26t733-1t

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. VOLK'S ORIGINAL LIFE AND HALF LIFE-SIZE BUSTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Modeled from Life, and regarded as a perfect likeness. Can only be had from the Artist, who holds the patent, or his authorized Agents, at the following rates, at retail: Life Size, finish to bear washing .... $10.00; " " ordinary white .... 8.00; Half " " to bear washing .... 4.00; " " " ordinary white .... 3.00. Carefully packed and shipped. Address L. W. VOLK, Art Building, State and Washington streets, Chicago. ap26t577-5t net

CUTLERY. Imported Goods on a Gold Basis of 45 PER CENT. AMERICAN GOODS At Manufacturers' Quotations. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Files, &c., &c. I will DUPLICATE any bill of Imported Goods purchased of me prior to March 1st, at DISCOUNT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. Send orders to CHARLES BIGGS, Importer, 117 State-st., Chicago. ap26t749-1t

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK. Opening Trot. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865. PURSE AND STAKE $200. Mile Heats, best 3 in 5, to Harness. WM. PATRICK names b. g. .... RIPTON. A. SPENCER names b. s. .... NED SUTTON. The Course is now in fine condition, and a very close contest is anticipated. Pools will be sold on the ground. Horses start at 3 o'clock precisely. ADMISSION $1.00. Annual Members' Tickets $25.00, which secure the same privileges conceded to the Stockholders. The track has been covered with coal cinders, forming one of the finest drives imaginable. None other but Stockholders and Annual Members allowed to drive on it. Tickets can be purchased of the Secretary, H. H. Yates, C. M. Clark, A. J. Wright, Wm. M. Tilden, J. G. Irwin, Journal Office, F. Lombard, William Patrick, and O. W. Dimick, at the track. M. S. PATRICK, President. JOS. CAREY SIMPSON, Secretary. ap26t784-1t

"Sherman's March to the Sea." A NEW SONG AND CHORUS. Words by ADJUTANT BEYERS. Written during his incarceration in the Columbia Prison, South Carolina. Music by Lieut. J. O. Rockwell. The above is the title to the original song. Sung by the boys in Sherman's army, and published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of 35 Cents. ap26t679-3t net

WE MOURN THE NATION'S DEAD. FAREWELL, Father, Friend and Guardian. A new Song and Chorus, rather in the reciting than in the popular style, but effective and impressive, for medium voices. Music composed by GEO. F. ROOT. Price 30 cents. Published by ROOT & CADY. ap26t759-1tnet

BALSLEY'S PATENT Step Ladders. Over Two Thousand sold in Chicago alone within the past year. R. R. DAY, 52 State Street, GENERAL AGENT For the above popular Ladder, which will be supplied to the trade at the LOWEST MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Circulars and Price Lists furnished upon application. Address R. R. DAY, General Agent for the Northwest, 52 State street, Chicago. ap26t725-1t

BROOM CORN SEED. From the Evergreen Brush. A few bushels of this excellent variety left—$5.00 per bushel. E. A. HARRIS & HOLT, dealers and jobbers in Broom Corn, Broom Handles, &c., &c., 48 North Wells street, Chicago. ap26t664-1tnet

SHIRTS.—Gentlemen dislike an unpleasant fitting shirt. J. K. WILSON & CO., 126 Dearborn street, manufacture shirts, which, for neatness in fitting, and for beauty and strength of manufacture, are unequalled in the Western World. The best assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city is constantly on hand at WILSON'S, 126 Dearborn street. ap26t779-1t

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE, April 22, 1865. Correspondents and Depositors are hereby notified that at the close of business on Saturday, April 29th, 1865 the assets and balances of this Bank will be transferred to The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin, Under which name and title the business of this Bank will thereafter be conducted, and all orders, checks and communications should be addressed accordingly. T. L. BAKER, Cashier. ap26t 52-12t

THE LAST CHANCE!! The House and Lot No. 78 Jackson street, for sale for three days longer, at a bargain. Terms easy. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn st. ap26t777-2t net

DWIGHT'S OLD ENGLISH SOAP Is one of the very best kinds in market. ap26t788-1t

New Advertisements.

To House Furnishers. SPRING STYLES. The Subscriber is now receiving rich and elegant PARLOR, HALL, DININGROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER PAPER HANGINGS, In all the new and desirable tints, entirely different from anything ever offered in this market. Prices to correspond with the lowest gold basis. ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF CHEAP PAPERS FOR THE TRADE. Choice styles of desirable goods at better bargains than are offered at the East. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET. WINDOW SHADES. New Styles, a Fine Collection. GREAT BARGAINS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, &c. FAXON, 70 Lake Street. TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. BEDDINGS AND Bed Furnishings, Of every description. Curtain Goods, &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street. ap26t605-1tnet

RESTAURANT IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE. A first-class Restaurant, with fourteen rooms upstairs and lower room 40x30 feet, furnished complete. Rooms up-stairs can be rented for $150 per year each. This Restaurant is centrally located, near the Planters' House, and is doing the best business of any in the city. Can be bought very cheap. For further particulars call on S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street. ap26t723-2t net

THIS DAY PUBLISHED: THE GREAT NORTH-WESTERN CONSPIRACY IN ALL ITS STARTLING DETAILS. Pamphlet Edition for the People. WITH A CHAPTER UPON ASSASSINATION. A Book for every Union Citizen in the Land. Illustrated with Portraits of Leading Characters, &c. NAMES OF PROMINENT Sons of Liberty and American Knights BY I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D. Send in your orders immediately, as the work will have an immense circulation. For sale by JOHN R. WALSH, DAMFORD & BALDWIN, Chicago, and all Booksellers and Periodical dealers in every city and town in the Union. ap26t763-1t

CLOSING OUT. Having determined to "wind up" the retail department of my business with a view of devoting my whole time to the manufacture and jobbing of Plain, Japanned and Planished Tinware, Parties about commencing to keep house will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to purchase their Cooking Stoves and housekeeping articles of me. I still have on hand the "Magee" "Stewart," And other Cooking Stoves. Also a few second-hand. A. G. GARFIELD, 41, 43 and 45 State street. ap26t807-1t

FESTIVAL!! At Desplaines street M. E. Church, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27th, 1865. Tickets 25 cents. ap26t683-2t net

NEW MUSIC. Good and Cheap! All for 50 Cents. "Polka Militaire," "Lucinda Waltz," "Festival Schottische," "Liberty Forever"—song and chorus, and "Hear, Father, Hear Our Prayer," a beautiful chant, arranged for the piano, each worth, in sheet form, 35 cents. Also, the beautiful stories of "The Honeysuckles," "A Wedding," and the "Boy Heroes." All the above will be mailed on the receipt of 50 CENTS. Address C. ROBBINS, Publisher, Box 2208, Chicago. ap26t717-2tnet

SUMMER BOARDING. HYDE PARK. Several first-class families can be accommodated, during the summer, with delightful rooms and good boarding, at the HYDE PARK SEMINARY, if applied for at once. Every room in the house has a good view of the Lake, and is situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy locations to be found. Apply on the premises, or at 97 Washington street. Terms moderate. G. ROBBINS. ap26t746-1t 1stp

PLATED WARE. I am closing out the retail department of my business, now e[illegible] line of Stove and Housekeeping articles. Among this stock may be found a good line of Plated Forks and Spoons, also Hollow Ware and Casters, Which will be sold at reduced prices. I shall continue the manufacture and jobbing of plain, Japanned and Planished Tinware At my old stand. A. G. GARFIELD, 41, 43 and 45 State street. ap26t808-1t

A Lillie's Fire Proof Safe Medium size, nearly new. For sale by CALLAGHAN & CUTLER, 126 Clark street. ap26t796-1t

TO UPHOLSTERS. A FEW TONS EXTRA QUALITY HACKLED HUSKS For sale to the trade. M. S. HINMAN, 20 Lasalle-st. Post Office Box 6251. ap26t784-1t

MOURNING BADGES, WITH Likeness of Abraham Lincoln, to be worn by every man, woman and child in the country, in honor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Trade supplied. Sample sent on receipt of 50 cents, by mail. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. ap26t810-2tnet

COPIES! COPIES! COPIES! Take the pictures of your "lovers and lost," to BRAND's, 108 Lake street, and he will enlarge and color them so beautifully and satisfactorily as he could were they taken from life. All work warranted. Cartes de Visite finished in the most artistic style. E. L. BRAND, Prop. ap26t681-1t

New Advertisements.

THE ONLY SURE THING. PHOTOGRAPH



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILLIAN HAIR RENEWER. As the name indicates, it not only renews the growth of the hair when thin and falling off, but it positively renews the color to its original shade when it is turning grey or white, whether caused by disease, grief or old age. It will certainly do what is claimed for it, a fact to which hundreds, nay, thousands who have used, are ready and willing to testify. Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community, its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a "Dresser," and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Men, (also at their barbers) while Older Men and Women will not be without it, as a renewer, and restorative for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction. We are selling to the city of Boston alone, upwards of 10,000 bottles per month, the dealers giving the RENEWER the preference over all other Hair Preparations. If not sold by Druggists in your town, a TRIAL BOTTLE will be sent to you by Express upon receipt of one dollar by mail—thus giving you an opportunity at once for testing its excellent virtues. Orders for Trial Bottles, must be addressed to our general Agent for the Northwestern States, C. A. COOK, Box 6321, Chicago, Ill. All such orders will receive prompt attention. R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. The trade supplied at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Illinois. ap26t241 dtaet

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants. We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle. The following is an extract of a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. "We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now, we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—*we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims*. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply." ap26t15 6m-WY&M net

Grand Opera Goods, Consisting in part of OPERA GLASSES, Of all kinds, sizes and quality. Opera Fans, Boquet-Holders. THE NEW STYLES PENDANT EAR RINGS, Very becoming and beautiful for Opera Dress. —ALSO— New Styles Jewelry, HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, And lots of FINE PRESENTATION GOODS At Exceedingly Low Prices. MATSON & HOES, 117 Lake-st. ap26t683-6t SU TU W THFNet

G. L. DAVENPORT, President. J. H. BERRYHILL, Vice President. B. B. WOODWARD, Cashier. THE DAVENPORT NATIONAL BANK. Capital Stock, - - - $200,000. This Bank, just organized under the National Banking Law, succeeds to the business of the Merchants Branch State Bank of Iowa. And offers its services to the public. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in Iowa. Subscriptions received to the Seven-Thirty Loan. mh23t626-12t WAD-net

OFFICE HOWE TRUSS BRIDGE PATENT, No. 11 Dearborn Street, Chicago, April 19, 1865. WANTED, ONE HUNDRED GOOD MEN, To work on United States Military Railroad Bridges in the Department of the Cumberland, to whom we will pay wages as follows: Carpenters, $3.00 per day; Sawyers, from $3.00 to $3.50 per day; Raisers, $3.00 per day; Choppers, $2.50 per day. We will furnish board at the work for 50 cts. per day. We will allow men their fare and time to the track from Chicago, and fare returning, provided they remain until our contracts are completed, and are not discharged for fault or incompetency, in either of which cases they are to lose fare and time both ways. Each man must provide himself with blankets, which we can draw for them from the Quartermaster to Government prices. L. B. BOOMER & CO., Government Bridge Contractors. ap26t551 1wnet

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE. OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 11th, 1865. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, May 6th, 1865, for delivery to the Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Union, New Mexico, of 2,200 HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, all steers, in good healthy condition, between three (3) and five (5) years of age, none to weigh less than 850 pounds, and to average not less than 900 pounds. Proposals must state when the cattle can be delivered, and the price per pound net. Proposals will be considered for any number above five hundred. All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee of the firm annexed. The responsibility of the guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. The names of each member of the firm. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head and be in the following form: I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with ——— head of Beef Cattle, on the hoof, in strict accordance with the conditions of the annexed advertisement, to be delivered at Fort Union, New Mexico, for the sum of ——— per hundred pounds net. Signed, ———. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee, that ——— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should this contract be awarded to him, we are prepared to become his securities. Signed, ———. (This guarantee must be appended to each bid.) Bids must be made in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to the undersigned. (Proposals not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.) The right to reject all bids is reserved. Bidders must be present at the opening of the proposals. Payment to be made in funds furnished by the U. S. for public disbursement. WM. A. MURPHY, Capt. and Depot C. S., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. ap26t15-5t

INTERNAL REVENUE. Returns of Income for the year 1864, applications for license, and returns of gold watches, pianos, melodeons, carriages and billiard tables for the year ending May 1, 1865, should be made by the parties thereto. Blanks and all necessary information can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors, corner Madison and Dearborn streets. All returns must be in on or before May 1st, or assessments will be made with the addition of all penalties imposed by law. PETER PAGE, Assessor 1st District of Illinois. ap26t016-2t net

New Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE. GRAND COMBINATION OF THE New York and Providence MANUFACTURING JEWELER'S ASSOCIATION! WITH THE GREAT METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT. Operating in all the leading cities of the United States. Principal Western Depots: Nos. 1[illegible] and 104 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 124 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O. 22 1-2 [illegible] 33 1-2 Olive-st., St. Louis. GREAT GIFT SALE! [illegible]0,000, PIANOS, WATCHES, CHAINS Sewing Machines, Melodeons, Photograph Albums, Gold Rings, Family Jewelry, Lockets, [illegible], Buttons, [illegible] Silver Tea Sets [illegible] Cups, &c. Worth Over $1,0[illegible]00,000. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR One Dollar Each! Without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to Receive. SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1 EACH. [illegible] The New York and Providence Manufacturing Jewelry Association, Composed of extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, In Connection with the Metropolitan Gift Book Establishment, Located in the leading cities of the United States, have been [illegible] upon a grand and novel system [illegible] disposing of the above immense stock, amounting to OVER $1,000,000 Worth of Goods. THE PLAN IS AS FOLLOWS: [illegible] ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. [illegible] ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] Send for Circulars. COMPANY'S DEPOT FOR THE NORTHWEST, 182 South Clark street, Chicago. AGENTS WANTED. C. M. DUNN & CO., MANAGERS. For sale at JOHN R. WALSH'S, and all other News Depots, where samples of Goods may be seen. ap1-t581 2t TU&SU 1stp

NEW SKIRT For 1865. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (Late J. I. & J. O. WEST,) 97 Chambers Street, New York. Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. O. [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. AT WHOLESALE. BY TORRENCE, MANN AND CO., 45 Lake street. ap26t-600 20t a-m&w net

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 S. Water St. SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS. Twines and Cordage OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AWNINGS, TENTS, WAGON COVERS & FLAGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. mh31t124-1st Frawnt

Purington & Scranton, 299 South Water street, MANILLA & TARRED CORDAGE, COTTON AND HEMP DUCK, Chains, Tackle Blocks, Tar and Pitch, Burlaps, Twines & Bunting, Flags, Tents and Wagon Covers. mh[illegible] MAW net

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY. WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 15 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1864. Messrs. J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggists: Gentlemen: The Agents of the Commission have distributed largely to the Army your Extract of Boone Plant, for the cure of Diarrhoea and dysentery, and their reports testify to its excellent qualities, and the success with which it has been used in the treatment of those complaints. J. G. FORMAN, Secretary Western Sanitary Commission. [illegible] Messrs. J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggists: [illegible] We have used your compound extract of Boone Plant among many of the soldiers' families residing here, with the most satisfactory results. We unhesitatingly recommend it as the best Diarrhoea Medicine in use, and truly known. R. T. DROOK, Secretary. For sale by all Druggists. H. SCOVILLE, Wholesale Agent, 78 Randolph st., Chicago. [illegible]

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865. GOODRICH'S LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINES. For Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. The Steamers Sea Bird, Cap. Morgan, and Comet, Capt. McIlvary, will, during the season of 1865, form a daily line between Chicago and the above ports, leaving their docks below Rush street bridge EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock. The Friday morning boat will run to Kewaunee, Wolf River and Pensaukee, connecting at the latter point with the Peninsular Railway for Marquette and other points on Lake Superior. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES E. GALLIGA, Agent. ap[illegible] net

FOR GRACELAND CEMETERY.—Cars leave Water street, through without change, for Graceland Cemetery. 7:24 A. M. 8:16 A. M. 9:32 A. M.; 12:00 " 12:52 " 1:41 "; 1:28 P. M. 2:30 P. M. 3:19 P. M.; 4:24 " 5:26 " 6:13 ". First train on Sunday at 9:32 A. M. ap14t696-12t-r,MAW net

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

GEN. SWEET'S REPORT.

We publish this morning the official report made by Brig. Gen. Sweet, in November last, of the arrest of Walsh, Morris, Grenfell, Travis and the other prisoners lately on trial in Cincinnati. This report has been withheld from publication by the Government until the termination of the trial, to the end that the case of the prisoners might not be prejudiced either in the minds of the court or the public. The document will now be read with great interest. In presenting it to our readers we cannot forbear remarking that the conclusions arrived at by Gen. Sweet upon the spur of the moment have been, with one or two trifling exceptions, fully verified by the trial. The measures taken by Gen. Sweet, and the judgment which he formed of the existence of the plot, are shown to have been sound, while the promptness and energy which he exhibited in crushing the conspiracy are worthy of all praise. It will be observed that Gen. Sweet reported that he arrested Morris for harboring escaped prisoners of war. The testimony given upon the trial was certainly quite pointed in this behalf, although it did not suffice to convict him of engaging in a conspiracy to release the prisoners and sack the city.

Appended to Gen. Sweet's report is a list of prominent members of the Order of "Sons of Liberty" in Illinois, which will possess a permanent interest to the people of the State.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The problem of reconstruction must obviously be solved to a great extent by events as they arise. In other words, we must be governed in a considerable measure by circumstances in dealing with those States whose return to the Union has been coerced by superior physical force. The most important feature attending the regeneration of these States is the temper and disposition of the Southern people. We all know that the great majority of them entered into the rebellion with their whole hearts, and that they would be in rebellion to-day but for the overthrow and dispersion of their armies. We know that they feel keenly and bitterly the dismemberment of their treasonable government, and we have no doubt they would raise the standard of revolt to-morrow if they believed it possible to make headway against our armies. Many of them are undoubtedly tired of the war, but even these we apprehend, entertain no good feeling toward the Union. It is to be hoped that these people may take a common sense view, if they cannot take a patriotic view, of their situation, and yield obedience to the law. By so doing they can smooth the way to reconstruction and permanent peace, as no other agency can possibly effect those objects. They can also secure for themselves such wrecks of their private property as have survived the devastations of war, for we presume the Confiscation Act will not be enforced upon the masses of the people who shall hereafter conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. They can, in a word, have as many of the blessings of peace as they shall honestly strive to obtain. Slavery is not one of the blessings of peace, and slavery they can never again have.

The great question therefore is, how will the masses of the Southern people co-operate in the task of reconstructing the Union? Thus far the indications are not promising. Perhaps it is too soon to look for any evidences of a return to loyalty. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. Hence we have a semblance of bravado and defiance even from those who are depending on the charity of the government for their bread, and on its clemency for their lives. It would be idle to expect, at the present time, anything like a hearty effort on the part of these people to attune the machinery of their government to the music of the Union. Will they ever make any progress in loyalty, or even in the passive virtue of obedience to laws which they hate? It is unnecessary to inquire whether they have any valid reason for hating the laws which have now resumed their supremacy in the revolted districts. We are dealing with facts, and one of those facts is, that the Government, which they sought to overthrow, has overthrown them, and reasserted its power and majesty. Another of these facts is, that a reconstruction must be effected, and that if it cannot be effected with the aid of the Southern people, it must be effected in spite of them. The rebellion was put down in spite of them, and surely the lesser task can be achieved even if they should meet it with active or sullen resistance. There are four millions of colored American citizens, of undoubted loyalty, in the Southern States, who will gladly take the places of an equal or greater number of disloyal whites in the duty of administering a government of liberty regulated by law. Ignorant though they be, they can be educated speedily, under the instruction of competent officers, in the profession of arms and in the duty of putting down brigandage, and preserving social order. The rest will take care of itself. We have an element of power in the very heart of the rebellion sufficient to meet all the requirements of the problem of reconstruction. That that element will play an important part in any future adjustment of the governmental machinery of the South is certain. How important it shall be, the white people of the South can determine in some measure for themselves.

The Rev. J. Ambrose Wight.

This week Chicago will lose one of her oldest, for many years one of her most prominent and always one of her most useful and valuable citizens. Called now to another field of labor, it is due to his past eminent service in the history and progress of the West, that we pay a passing tribute to him at his departure.

Rev. J. Ambrose Wight graduated at Williams's College, in August 1836, where the writer hereof first made his acquaintance. In September of that year, guided by that spirit of enterprise which then directed enterprising young men to the West he came to this city. At first he joined a surveying party on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but in December he went to Rockton, then just beginning to be settled, where he engaged in merchandising till 1841. He then went to Rockford where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and entered the Rockford *Forum* in the winter of 1842-3. In May, 1843, he returned to Chicago and became associated with John S. Wright, Esq., in the publication of the *Prairie Farmer*, and for the next nine years the editorial management of the paper was almost exclusively in the hands of Mr. Wight. During these years his ripe, sharp judgement, keen researching common sense, sparkling wit and withering sarcasm, were of incalculable and permanent value to the West, and we state what we believe to be strictly true, that under his guidance the foundation was laid for that rapid progress and wonderful development which are now the wonder and the admiration of the world. During these years the way was prepared for the building of our thousands of miles of railways, our immense warehouses, our towns and cities, and in fact the growth of an empire, within the short space of a quarter of a century. True all this would have come, if Mr. Wright had never lived and written; but that the movement was largely commenced and forwarded by him there cannot be a particle of doubt. In the early years of Mr. Wright's management of the *Prairie Farmer* the cultivation of the prairies was in its infancy. Questions as to how and when wheat should be sown; in regard to the cultivation of corn and other grains; how new varieties of stubborn weeds were to be exterminated; what was to be done to prevent the ravages of old and new varieties of insects and animals, many of them unknown to Eastern farmers, were to be decided; and nearly all of our indispensable agricultural machinery was then introduced. In all these matters the agricultural interests of the West were directed and guided by the *Prairie Farmer*. Mr. Wight's keen, sharp sense detected what was best; and from the withering sarcasm of his pen all empirics and humbugs fled in dismay. For his services during these years of early development the entire West owes to Mr. Wight a debt of gratitude which it can never appreciate or discharge. Subsequently, the writer hereof was for more than two years associated with Mr. Wight in the publication of the *Prairie Herald*, then the organ of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of the Northwest, and we therefore know whereof we affirm when we say that he is one of the best and truest of men.

In April, 1855, Mr. Wight was licensed by the Presbytery of Chicago to preach the Gospel. In December, 1855, the Olivet Presbyterian Church of this city was organized, and for seven years Mr. Wight was pastor, preaching with great acceptance and usefulness. Failing health and a variety of circumstances caused his resignation some time since, and he now leaves us to accept the call of the Presbyterian Church at Bay City, Michigan. The best wishes of a very large circle of friends will go with him, that great usefulness may attend his labors, and that long life and abundant happiness may abide with and bless him.

On hearing, some weeks since, that he was about to leave us, a number of friends united in a testimonial, amounting to $1,600, and it was afterwards increased by other friends to $1,700. The following correspondence will explain itself:

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21, 1865.

Rev. J. Ambrose Wight:

MY VERY DEAR SIR—A duty has been assigned to me than which nothing could give me greater pleasure. A few of your old friends, having learned of your proposed removal to another field of labor, and feeling that they owed it to themselves to tender you before your departure some substantial recognition of your worth and of your great usefulness in the responsible positions you have filled since you became a resident of Chicago, have raised among themselves a purse of sixteen hundred dollars, which will be handed you with this note.

The gentlemen whose names you will see on the accompanying list, without a single exception, not only promptly but gladly became parties to this testimonial, each of them feeling that he was thereby giving but a faint expression to his kindly feelings toward you, to his high appreciation of your worth as a citizen and Christian minister, and of the great value of your unremitting labors in their midst for more than a quarter of a century. Let this assurance remove from your mind any shadow of fear that might otherwise cloud it, that some may have been induced by undue persuasion to put their names to the testimonial. The whole matter has been brought about by motives that are not only right in themselves, but which are not more creditable to the parties to it than just to yourself. Only one thing connected with it has caused regret; and that is that the offering is inadequate, so meagre, compared with the worth and desert of him to whom it is tendered.

Tendering to yourself and family, in behalf of those for whom I speak, earnest wishes for your future happiness and prosperity, and hoping that a long career of usefulness is still before you, I have only to add that I remain with sentiments of the highest regard,

Most sincerely your friend,

J. L. SCRIPPS.

Messrs. J. L. Scripps, Wm. Bross, Wm. H. Brown, C. R. Starkweather, D. J. Lake, Peter Page, J. Young Scammon, E. B. McCagg, H. W. Raymond, Wm. Blair, W. Munger, J. K. Pollard, Mark Skinner, Bowen Brothers, Chas. G. Wicker, E. L. Jansen, V. C. Turner, W. E. Doggett, S. D. Ward, C. H. Fargo, C. B. Farwell, J. H. Dunham, H. M. Thompson, J. H. Reed & Co., I. Haven, Edward Ely, J. C. Williams, and others;

CHICAGO, March 24, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Your unexpected favor, enclosing the sum of *sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars* just received by the hand of J. L. Scripps, Esq., finds me without suitable words to express my sense of obligation conferred by it. That feeling of obligation is measured, not alone by the sum of money which is the token of your kindness, but by the more than complimentary terms with which you are pleased to accompany the gift. I wish I could feel that I had done anything to merit so generous an expression of your confidence. I take an especial pleasure, in looking over the list of names, to find there many whom I have known during the more than a quarter of a century of my residence here, and with whom I have been from the first on terms of friendship, and to whom I am under many obligations for acts of good will, extending through a series of years. It is pleasant also to see that friends are not confined to lines of sect or party, but that a true brotherhood includes persons of different families in politics and religion.

Please accept individually my warmest thanks for your pleasant remembrances of me and mine, at this time of regretful departure from a city—and perhaps from a State—in which I have spent nearly the whole of my adult life; with which it has been ever my pride to be associated, and for whose welfare it has been my joy so long to labor.

It is very pleasant to reflect, that neither the city of Chicago nor the State of Illinois are now in the weak, infantile condition in which I found them on coming here; but that both have taken a primal rank among the sister cities and States west of the Alleghanies, with the promise, at no distant day, of being second to none in the whole Union; and that in all that constitutes strength and prosperity, whether it be physical, intellectual, or moral. Surely no greater earthly joy could be possible to any one, than to have aided, even in a feeble measure, in securing this enviable distinction to a great commonwealth.

That Heaven's best blessings may remain with you and yours, not for the short earthly life only, but for the unending future, is the sincerest wish of Your obedient servant and friend,

J. AMBROSE WIGHT.

Present Status of the Potomac Army.

As erroneous statements have been published relative to changes in the command of the Potomac Army, it may be well to give the correct status of that army, under its recent re-organization as furnished us by reliable authority. Major Gen. Halleck assumes command of a military division which embraces the departments of Virginia, and such portions of North Carolina as are not included within the actual military lines of General Sherman's army. Major Gen. Ord commands the Department of Virginia. Brevet Brig. Gen. Dent is assigned to duty as Military Governor of Virginia. Brig. Gen. Patrick continues to discharge the duties of Provost Marshal General. It is believed that the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac will be removed to Petersburg. Gen. Weitzel's corps, the 25th, will be stationed on the north side of the James River.

Cabinet Changes.

Our correspondent from Washington telegraphs us that he has authority for saying that all discussions of impending Cabinet changes are premature. Senator Harlan called on the President on Monday, and alluding to the fact of his appointment and confirmation to the Portfolio of the Interior during Mr. Lincoln's administration, asked the President to consider that appointment as never having been made. President Johnson replied that he should make no change, and should expect Mr. Harlan to enter upon the duties of his office when Secretary Usher retired.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PERISHED IN ONE YEAR.—The Federal prisoners from Andersonville, Ga., for some time in camp near Vicksburg, are soon to be on their way home. The steamer Henry Ames was taking on board several hundred as the steamer Ruth was passing Vicksburg. It is said the dead rolls show that seventeen thousand Federal soldiers were buried at Andersonville, Ga., during one year.

MINNESOTA.—A destructive fire occurred in Minneapolis, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. The fire originated in the rear of a clothing store and spread with great rapidity, destroying the west side of Main street, including the Post Office building, before it was checked. The loss is estimated at $75,000, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE LOST ON THE BLACK HAWK.—Our correspondent at Cairo writes us that William Judge, corporal of marines, and Herman Grimme, leader of the band, are among the number known to have perished by drowning from the flag-ship Black Hawk.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Movements of our Troops—Condition of the Rivers—Gen. Wilson's Intent.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, April 21, 1865.

The whole of the 4th army corps (except the cavalry attached to it) is now on the way back from East Tennessee. They had advanced as far as Greenville near Bull's Gap, about seventy-five miles beyond Knoxville. The cavalry (which must not be confounded with Stoneman's cavalry which is now, with a large body of infantry, close to Sherman's army in North Carolina) were proceeding through Southwestern Virginia, and had advanced beyond the Salt Springs.

The headquarters train and the hospital train of Brigadier General Kimball's (1st) division of this ubiquitous corps arrived here this afternoon, at the Chattanooga depot. The division will encamp a short distance out of town. The 2d division, under Brig. Gen. Elliott, is following close behind. The 3d division, under Maj. Gen. T. J. Wood, is reported to be on the way to Louisville, via Cumberland Gap and Central Kentucky.

It is the unanimous opinion of well informed individuals, and members of the corps, that its ultimate and speedy destination is Texas, doubtless with a view to operate against the rebel trans-Mississippi army, under Gen. Kirby Smith. The 1st and 2d divisions will rendezvous and refit at this place, where supplies are now arriving in great quantities by river; and the 3d division will have no difficulty in obtaining a rapid outfit and prompt supply of stores at Louisville, if such should be their destination. The present high stage of the rivers is favorable for these movements. The Cumberland lacks only two or three feet of the great freshet in March. Large sized boats loaded down to the deck floor with Government stores arrive here every day; and there is a gang of negroes constantly at work carrying boxes of hard-tack, &c., for which they are paid fifty cents an hour, or five dollars a day. There is great activity in Government freight. A rumor prevails among the soldiers that none but the veterans of the 4th corps will be sent down the Mississippi, and that the new veterans will be mustered out. This is of course a very popular belief with those whose time will expire next July and August. It is also rumored that the whole of the moveable troops of Thomas' army, being no longer required to assist at the grand *finale* in the East, will concentrate near this city, and, after recuperating and refitting, will proceed *en masse* to Texas, leaving behind only the necessary garrisons and railroad protections.

Major General Wilson will hold and occupy Selma and Montgomery, and subsist his large cavalry command on the country. He will maneuver about in Central and Southern Alabama, prevent the retreat of the rebels from Mobile northward, and endeavor to annihilate what is left of Forrest's and Roddy's commands. Very little injury was done to Selma, and scarcely anything of military value removed from it. It will be held as a strong fortified point by the Union army.

The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is in complete running order to Greenville, and the repairs will be continued through Lynchburg and "on to Richmond." D.

Arrest of Atzeroth.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following confirmatory account.

"MONOCACY, April 20.—Andrew Atzeroth, the supposed assassin of the Secretary of State, was captured here this morning by a scout of Company D, 1st Delaware cavalry, Capt. Solomon Townsend, under the command of Major Artman, 213th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He was taken at a place called Germantown, in Montgomery county, while in bed in the house of his cousin, who has also been arrested and held as a witness. Atzeroth is a villainous-looking man, and a German by birth. He has been in this country about twenty years, and has resided most of that time at Port Tobacco, on the Potomac.

"He is on intimate terms with the Surratt family, and there is little doubt of his criminality. In his statement to Lieut. Runkles, who examined him, he was equivocating and unsatisfactory. His statement will be forwarded to headquarters to-morrow. He takes his capture with perfect *sang froid*, and manifests but little concern. He was forwarded to the Relay House, by Major Artman, this afternoon, heavily ironed and guarded. It was with difficulty that the soldiers could be prevented from lynching him."

THE GREAT CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Official Report of Gen B. J. Sweet.

THE PLOT DURING THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

How Walsh Marmaduke, Grenfell, Morris, Semmes, Travis, Cantrell, and the Butternuts were Arrested.

Condition of Camp Douglas at the time of the Arrest.

List of the Prominent Members of the "Sons of Liberty" in Illinois.

The following is the official report of Gen. B. J. Sweet upon the arrest of the Chicago conspirators. The publication of this important document has been withheld by General Hooker until the conclusion of the trial at Cincinnati, in order that the case of the parties on trial might not be prejudiced:

HEADQUARTERS POST, CAMP DOUGLAS,
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23, 1864.

Capt. E. T. Smith, A. A. Gen., District Headquarters, Springfield, Ill.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully report in relation to the origin, progress and result up to the present time of the late rebel raid for the purpose of releasing the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, taking possession of the city of Chicago, creating an insurrection in and overrunning the States of Illinois and Indiana in aid of the Southern rebellion.

That Jacob Thompson, of Miss., Secretary of the Interior during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, went to Windsor, Canada, some time in May or June last, under the assumed name of Captain Carson, and having been supplied by the rebel government with large sums of money for the purpose, commenced operations to organize in Canada an expedition to release rebel prisoners of war at different camps in the Northwest, and aid the "Sons of Liberty," with money and arms, to raise an insurrection, especially in the States of Illinois and Indiana, against the government of the United States.

About the 25th day of August last an expedition was organized at Toronto, Canada, under the immediate direction of Capt. Hines, formerly of Morgan's command, composed of one hundred and fifty to two hundred escaped prisoners and rebel soldiers, accompanied by Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, at one time Morgan's Chief-of-Staff and afterwards Inspector General on the staff of Gen. Bragg; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri; Col. Ben. Anderson, of Kentucky; Captains Castleman and Cantrill, formerly of Morgan's command, and other rebel officers. This force was armed with pistols at Toronto, divided, and its members, in citizen's dress, came to Chicago, by different routes, in the same trains which brought the thronging thousands who assembled on the 29th of August to attend the Chicago Convention, and which made it difficult to detect their presence.

It was to have been assisted by large numbers of "Sons of Liberty" and other guerillas, who came armed to that convention, gathered from Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, and were to be under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Charles Walsh of the "Sons of Liberty."

The presence of these officers and men for that purpose was suspected by the Government, and reinforcements were made to the garrison at Camp Douglas, which thwarted the expedition, and its members dispersed, some of the rebel officers and soldiers to Canada, others to Kentucky, and yet others to southern Indiana and Illinois, and the "Sons of Liberty" and guerillas to their respective homes, to await a signal for the general uprising which, it was determined, should soon take place in the States of Illinois and Indiana against the Government.

The danger supposed to be passed, the reinforcements sent to this garrison were ordered elsewhere, leaving barely force enough, with the most rigid economy in the use of officers and enlisted men, to guard the prisoners of war, and perform other necessary duties at this post.

About the first of November another expedition of like character was organized in Canada, to be commanded by Captain Hines, and composed of the same elements as that which had failed at the time of the Chicago Convention. It was determined that the attempt should be made about the period of the presidential election, and the night of that day was finally designated as the time when the plot should be executed.

During the canvass which preceded the election, the "Sons of Liberty," a secret organization, within, and beyond all doubt unknown to the better portion and majority of the Democratic party, had caused it to be widely proclaimed and believed, that there was an intention on the part of the Government, and great danger that such intention would be carried into effect, to interfere by military force at the polls, against the Democratic party, as an excuse under which to arm themselves, as individuals, and had also obtained and concealed at different places in the city, arms and ammunition for themselves and the rebel prisoners of war, when they should be released.

On the evening of the 5th day of November, it was reported that a large number of persons of suspicious character had arrived in the city from Fayette and Christian counties, in Illinois, and that more were coming.

On Sunday, the 6th day of November, late in the afternoon, it became evident that the city was filling up with suspicious characters, some of whom were prisoners of war, and soldiers of the rebel army, that Capt. Hines, Col. Grenfell, and Col. Marmaduke were here to lead, and that Brig. Gen. Walsh, of the "Sons of Liberty," had ordered large numbers of members of that order, from the southern portion of Illinois, to co-operate with them.

Adopting measures which proved effective to detect the presence and identify the persons of the officers and leaders, and ascertain their plans, it was manifest that they had the means of gathering a force considerably larger than the little garrison then guarding between eight and nine thousand prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, and that, taking advantage of the excitement and the large number of persons who would ordinarily fill the streets on election night, they intended to make a night attack on and surprise this camp, release and arm the prisoners of war, cut the telegraph wires, burn the railroad depots, seize the banks and stores containing arms and ammunition, take possession of the city, and commence a campaign for the release of other prisoners of war in the States of Illinois and Indiana, thus organizing an army to effect and give success to the general uprising so long contemplated by the "Sons of Liberty."

The whole number of troops for duty at Camp Douglas on that day were as follows:

8th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. L. C. Skinner, commanding	273
15th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Martin Flood, commanding	377
Total Infantry	650
24th Ohio battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble, commanding	146
Making a total of	796

to guard 8,352 prisoners of war confined in the garrison square at this camp, by a fence constructed of inch-boards, twelve feet high.

The election was to take place on Tuesday, the 8th, two days thereafter.

By deferring action till the night of Monday, the 7th inst., probably all the officers and leaders, and many more of the men and arms, of the expedition, might have been captured, and more home rebels exposed; but such delay would have protracted the necessary movements, and attending excitement, into the very day of the Presidential election.

The great interests involved would scarcely justify taking the inevitable risks of postponement.

Sending a dispatch, dated 8 o'clock p. m., Nov. 6, by messenger over the railroad to Brig. Gen. John Cook, commanding the district of Illinois, a copy of which, numbered *one*, is annexed to, and made a part of this report, the following arrests were made during the night.

Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, and J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, at the house of Dr. E. W. Edwards, No. 70 Adams street; Brig. General Charles Walsh of the "Sons of Liberty;" Capt. Cantrill of Morgan's command, and Charles Traverse, rank unknown, probably an officer under an assumed name, at the house of Gen. Walsh. Judge Buckner S. Morris, treasurer of "Sons of Liberty," at his house, No. 6 Washington street; also capturing at the same time in Walsh's house, about thirty rods from Camp Douglas, arms and ammunition, as per annexed schedule, numbered *two*. The shot guns were all loaded with cartridges, composed of from nine to twelve largest sized buckshot, and capped. The revolvers, (Joslyn's patent 10-inch barrel,) also loaded and capped; reporting to Brig. Gen. John Cook, commanding district of Illinois, and Col. William Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, by telegraphic dispatch, dated Camp Douglas, Nov. 7, at 4 o'clock a. m., a copy of which is hereto annexed, numbered *three*, made a part of this report.

On the morning of Monday, the 7th inst., Col. John L. Hancock, commanding militia, by order from Gov. Yates, reported to me, and Col. R. M. Hough rapidly organized a mounted force of about 250 men, which was armed with the revolvers captured, (from Walsh reported,) and were assigned to duty as patrols in the city of Chicago, remaining on duty till the morning of the 9th.

Captain Bjerg, Military Provost Marshal, Capt. Wm. James, Provost Marshal First District of Illinois, the police of the city and various detachments of this garrison under different officers, arrested during the day and night of the 7th instant, 106 bushwhackers, guerillas and rebel soldiers; among them many of the notorious "Clingman gang," of Fayette and Christian counties in this State with their Captain, Sears, and Lieut. Garland, all of whom are now in custody at Camp Douglas.

On the 11th of November forty-seven double barreled shot guns, thirty Allen's patent breech loading carbines, and one Enfield rifle were seized at Walsh's barn in the city of Chicago.

Finding from investigation that the Sons of Liberty in this city continued to meet and plot, on the night of Sunday, the 3d of November, Patrick Dooley, Secretary of the Temple in this city, was arrested, and such papers as had not been destroyed, some of them valuable as showing the intents and purposes of the organization, seized.

On the night of Monday, November 14th, the following named persons, members of the "Sons of Liberty" were arrested, viz: Obidiah Jackson, "Grand Senior," Charles W. Patten, "Member of State Council," Mr. Felton, "Tyler" or door keeper, James Geary, a dangerous member, Richard T. Semmes, nephew to pirate Semmes, Dr. E. W. Edwards, who harbored Col. Marmaduke, all of whom remain in custody.

On the 15th inst. a young Englishman from Canada, under British protection papers, named Mongham, was arrested, who proves to be a messenger between Jacob Thompson, Capt. Hines, Brig. Gen. Walsh, and the guerillas of Col. Jesse, of Kentucky.

An examination of many of the persons so arrested, show beyond all doubt, that the "Sons of Liberty" is a treasonable, widely extended, and powerful organization, touching into almost, if not all, the counties of this State; that it is an organization of two branches, one civil, the other military, the members of the civil belong on probation for the military branch; that important secrets in relation to military plans, and the location of the depots for arms, were carefully guarded from persons of civil membership, though even they well knew that the organization had such depots, and was animated with a spirit of intense hostility to the Government, that many of its leaders must have known of the intended attack on this camp and city, and that some of them have actually been in consultation face to face with men whom they knew to be rebel officers, conspiring to produce a revolution in the Northwest.

A schedule is hereto attached numbered four, which is believed to contain the names of some of the leading and most dangerous men belonging to this organization in the several counties of the State of Illinois.

I respectfully recommend that the officers of the rebel army, and as many of the "Sons of Liberty" and guerillas above mentioned, as the interests of the Government may require, be tried before a military commission and punished.

I cannot close this report without expressing my conviction that the gratitude of the country is due to the 8th regiment V. R. C., Lieut. Col. L. C. Skinner commanding, the 15th regiment V. R. C., Lieut. Col. Martin Flood commanding, and the 24th Ohio battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble commanding, which comprised the small garrison at Camp Douglas, during two weeks of service, and almost unexampled duty. A garrison overworked for months, its officers and enlisted men met the demand for added and wearing duty, necessary to hold harmless the great interests committed to their care, with a cheerful alacrity and steady zeal, deserving the warmest commendations.

Captain John Nelson, and so much of the police of this city as were detailed to act with him, and report to me, executed orders and performed duty with rare fidelity and energy.

Col. R. M. Hough and the mounted patrol under his command deserve great credit for promptitude in organization, and duty efficiently performed.

I have the honor to be, Captain,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Commanding.

[No. 1.]

HEADQ'RS POST, CAMP DOUGLAS,
TREMONT HOUSE, 8 o'clock p. m.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. John Cook, Springfield, Ill.:

GENERAL: I send this dispatch by a messenger for two reasons.

1st. I am not entirely sure of the telegraph, and the messenger will arrive about as soon as would a telegram.

2d. Though pressed for time I can explain more fully our circumstances here and what I propose to do. The city is filling up with suspicious characters, some of whom we know to be escaped prisoners, and others who were here from Canada during the Chicago Convention, plotting to release the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. I have every reason to believe that Col. Marmaduke of the rebel army is in the city under an assumed name, and also Capt. Hines of Morgan's command, also Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, formerly Morgan's Adjutant General, as well as other officers of the rebel army.

My force is, as you know, to weak and much overworked, only eight hundred men, all told, to guard between eight and nine thousand prisoners. I am certainly not justifiable in waiting to take risks, and mean to arrest these officers, if possible before morning.

The head gone, we can manage the body. In order to make these arrests perfect, I must also arrest two or three prominent citizens, who are connected with these officers, of which the proof is ample.

These arrests may cause much excitement; I ought to have more force here at once. It seems to me as unwise as it is unsafe to leave a central location like Chicago, with an unarmed rebel army near it insecurely guarded, especially in times of doubt like these.

I have made repeated representations on this subject, and I am well assured that they have been seconded both at District and Department Headquarters. May I ask that you will again represent our necessities, and urge by telegraph that we be reinforced at once.

I regret that I am not able to consult with you on my proposed action, before acting, without letting an opportunity pass which may never again occur, and which so passing would leave us open to much danger.

It may happen that this action will be delayed till to-morrow night, but probably it will not. I shall telegraph in the morning if anything is done. If I do not telegraph, please give your views for my guidance to this messenger.

I fear the telegraph might notify the parties interested.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,
B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Commanding Post.

P. S.—I have no time to copy this dispatch. Please send me copy for record. B. J. S.

[No. 2.]

Schedule of arms, ammunition and equipments seized:

142 shot guns, double-barreled, loaded.
349 revolvers, Joslyn's patent, loaded.
13,412 ball cartridges, cal. 44 and 46.
344 boxes caps.
3 boxes cones, (extra.)
265 bullet moulds, for pistols.
120 cone wrenches, for pistols.
8 bags buck shot, No. 4.
2 kegs powder, partly filled.
115 holsters for revolvers.
6 belts for holsters.
47 shot guns, double-barreled.
30 Allen's breech-loading carbines.
1 Enfield rifle.

[No. 3.]

CAMP DOUGLAS,
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7—4 o'clock a. m.

Brig. Gen. John Cook, Springfield, Ill.:

Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel officers, escaped prisoners of war, and citizens in connection with them:

Morgan's Adjutant General, Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, in company with J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at Richmond House.

J. T. Shanks, Col. Vincent Marmaduke, brother of Gen. Marmaduke.

Brig. Gen. Chas. Walsh, of the "Sons of Liberty;" Capt. Cantrill, of Morgan's command; Charles Traverse (Butternut). Cantrill and Traverse arrested in Walsh's house, in which were found two cart-loads large size revolvers, loaded and capped, two hundred stands of muskets loaded, and ammunition. Also seized two boxes guns concealed in a room in the city. Also arrested Buck Morris, Treasurer "Sons of Liberty," having complete proof of his assisting Shanks to escape and plotting to release prisoners at this camp.

Most of these rebel officers were in this city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release prisoners of war at this camp. There are many strangers and suspicious persons in the city, believed to be guerillas and rebel soldiers. Their plan was to attack the camp on election night. All prisoners arrested are in camp. Capt. Nelson and A. C. Coventry of the Police rendered very efficient service.

B. J. SWEET, Col. Com.

List of names of prominent members of the "Sons of Liberty" in the several counties of the State of Illinois.

SCHEDULE NO. 4.

Names.	County.	Names.	County.
Jas. W. Singleton	Adams	Wm. S. Moore	Christian
Thomas F. Bond	Bond	[illegible]	Cook
[illegible] Wilton	Bond	W. C. Wilson	Crawford
Thos. Hunter	Bond	L. W. Osell	Crawford
Martin Brooks	Brown	Wickins	Cumberland
C. H. Atwood	Brown	J. C. Armstrong	Dewitt
Fred Bearick	Cass	C. H. P[illegible]	Dewitt
Allen J. Hill	Cass	H. T. McHa[illegible]	Douglas
David Epler	Cass	Amos Green	Edgar
James A. Dick	Cass	R. M. Bishop	Edgar
Saml. Christy	Cass	W. D. Latshaw	Edwards
T. J. Clark	Champaign	Levi Eckols	Fayette
Jos. M. Crow	Champaign	Dr. Bassett	Fayette
H. M. Vandeveer	Christian	C. H. Greathouse	Fayette
J. B. Clark	Christian	L. [illegible]	Fayette
J. N. Waterhed	Clark	[illegible]	Ford
H. H. Peyton	Clark	Ed. Gill	Ford
Phillip Dougherty	Clark	A. D. Hoff	Franklin
A. M. Christian	Clay	H. F. Pope	Franklin
Stephen B. Moore	Coles	W. B. Kelly	Fulton
Dr. [illegible]	Coles	[illegible]	Fulton
O. B. Kimberly	Coles	[illegible]	Fulton
F. Corning Judd	Fulton	R. D. Helm	Knox
Charles Sweeny	Fulton	J. M. [illegible]	Knox
L. Weiker	Hamilton	James Dethridge	Knox
M. Couchman	Hancock	L. Ellsworth	Knox
[illegible]	Hancock	[illegible]	Lawrence
J. W. Fitch	Hancock	[illegible]	Lee
Frost Smith	Hancock	A. M. Miller	Logan
J. B. Smith	Henderson	[illegible]	Macoupin
A. Johnson	Henderson	Dr. T. M. Hope	Madison
Isa H. Willis	Henry	H. K. S. [illegible]	Madison
Chas. Dobson	Henry	R. B. Carlisan	Marion
Madison Frazer	Henry	John Baird	Marshall
J. B. Carpenter	Henry	P. M. Janney	Marshall
J. Ogburn	Jackson	[illegible] Baker	Marshall
G. W. Jeffries	Jasper	R. Smithson	Marshall
G. H. Varnell	Jefferson	J. R. Teagarden	Marshall
Wm. Dodds	Jefferson	J. Hartamorot	Mason
J. M. Pace	Jefferson	J. B. Chamberlain	Mason
J. [illegible]	Jersey	J. W. Mathews	McDonough
C. W. Powell	Jersey	J. C. Thompson	"
J. M. Johnston	Jo Daviess	Thos. [illegible]	"
David [illegible]	Jo Daviess	Sam. H. Reece	"
M. Simmons	Jo Daviess	R. Caswell	McLean
L. [illegible]	Jo Daviess	J. O. Rittner	McLean
Thomas McKee	Knox	T. Alston [illegible]	Putnam
J. F. Worrell	McLean	W. H. G. Dorsey	Putnam
[illegible] Wright	Menard	H. B. Kays	Putnam
Edw'd Lanning	Menard	R. Wilson	Richland
Robt. Halloway	Mercer	J. W. Barrett	Sangamon
[illegible] Davis	Montgomery	J. T. Barrett	Sangamon
Thos. Grey	Montgomery	Jacob Epler	Sangamon
W. J. Latham	Morgan	B. B. Piper	Sangamon
J. B. Bass	Morgan	W. M. Springer	Sangamon
J. W. McMillen	Morgan	F. Edmonston	Schuyler
D. Patterson	Moultrie	J. Montgomery	Schuyler
Dr. Kellar	Moultrie	J. C. Fox	Schuyler
G. D. Read	Ogle	J. N. Ward	Schuyler
W. W. O'Brien	Peoria	[illegible] Mentz	Schuyler
Peter Sweat	Peoria	B. D. Thompson	Shelby
Jacob Gale	Peoria	Reuben Buckler	Shelby
P. W. Dunne	Peoria	[illegible]	Wabash
John Fuller	Peoria	W. Friend	Wabash
John Francis	Peoria	C. Z. Landes	Wabash
C. H. Wright	Peoria	J. H. McCartney	Warren
John Guy	Putnam	R. K. Peeler	Warren
M. Richardson	Pike	John Hance	Warren
M. Shultz	Stark	G. W. Allen	Williamson
J. B. Smith	Stephenson	B. H. Bendley	Williamson
J. L. Carr	Vermillion	C. A. Richardson	Woodford
John Donlon	Vermillion		

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Funeral—About the Assassination—Excitement—Mrs. Lincoln and Family—Mottoes—Miscellaneous.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865.

Since first God's bright sun shone upon this green earth, the memory of mortal man was never so greatly revered as that of the assassinated President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. To-day was the most solemn and imposing sight ever witnessed in this city. The funeral of the fallen martyr was the largest and grandest that has ever been seen in the streets of the nation's capital. I need not enumerate the scenes, as your readers have already had voluminous accounts and descriptions. I have only to add that its recollections and memories will remain engraven on the hearts of those who witnessed the sad and imposing procession. Here were gathered together the best, the bravest and the truest in the Republic to pay the last honors to him who will live in the nation's history, and the nation's heart for enduring time.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Just one week ago to-day, and he who is now dust was in the full vigor of manhood—in the full noon-day of his life. The hand of an atrocious assassin, moved by the fell spirit of rebellion and slavery, dastardly and cowardly murdered an innocent and unsuspecting victim. Your correspondent has visited the scene of this bloody tragedy. From all evidence it was one of the most cool and premeditated assassinations in the record of any age. The iron bar by which the assassin closed the door against any intruder in case he failed to execute his demoniac desires; the small gimlet hole bored in the door, by which he could see the exact position of the President; the fact that all the private boxes in the theater had been rented on the morning of the murder, and yet not occupied the night of the deed—the night of the same day—goes to prove that the shocking act was willful and premeditated. Had the private boxes been occupied, some person, or persons, therein could have arrested Booth before he made his escape from the stage. They being unoccupied he felt safe, for no person from the audience in other portions of the building could have jumped on the stage in time to make such arrest. The main facts in this particular, I gave your telegraphic correspondent, resident here, and which I presume the readers of the TRIBUNE have had ere this time. This is considered one of the most remarkable and significant affairs connected with the tragedy. As yet, the particulars or the facts in this speciality have not appeared in the Washington papers, or any other Western or Eastern papers, except the TRIBUNE. It seems strange to many that the non-occupation of these boxes did not arouse the suspicion of the managers, or somebody particularly interested in or about the theater. When Booth jumped on the stage, Harry Hawks, an actor having some little fame, was playing the part of "Asa Trenchard," but upon Booth brandishing his dagger, Hawks fled in dismay. Laura Keene was the next whom the murderer met, and whom he ruthlessly thrust aside, and escaped out of the back part of the theater, where his horse was in waiting which he mounted and fled. His course, career and history since then is uncertain. I learn that Miss Keene and Mr. Hawks have both been arrested. Many other important arrests have likewise been made, and arrests are taking place every day. It is not contraband to state that the most strict and thorough investigations are being put into execution. The murderer and his damnable co-laborers will yet suffer for their heinous crime.

EXCITEMENT.

The intense excitement of the past few days is somewhat allayed. Secession sympathisers keep closeted, and the lady rebels, whom infernal rebel preachers have almost set mad with hate against the United States Government, no longer flaunt their immodest gibes upon Pennsylvania avenue. Indeed in many cases their houses are draped deep in mourning, but this is only carrying out the old adage of wearing the livery of Heaven in which to serve the devil.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Our newly elected President, 's being waited upon by different delegations. The telegraph has already given you the substance of his remarks in reply to the delegation of Illinois citizens who waited on him yesterday. No mercy will be shown leading traitors.

MRS. LINCOLN AND FAMILY.

Your readers will naturally wish to know the condition and health of Mrs. Lincoln. For the first time since the assassination the bereaved widow sat up in bed yesterday morning. She is still very weak, but gaining strength daily. Capt. Robert Lincoln and his brother Thomas, a fine looking boy aged twelve years, will remain at the executive mansion with their mother. The family will continue to occupy the White House until about the middle of May, when it is believed Mrs. Lincoln will return West, and probably make Chicago her home. It is generally supposed that Springfield will no longer be the family residence. Talking of home matters brings to my mind the fact that Mr. Lincoln never felt so contented and happy in his life time as on the night of his assassination, and while at the White House the servants and others remarked how joyous and light hearted he looked.

CONSPICUOUS MOTTOES.

Throughout the city conspicuous mottoes are to be seen commemorating the memory of President Lincoln.

Over the Paymaster's office on E street was the following beautiful and appropriate motto: "His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up, and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

Over Grover's Theater was painted, in large letters: "The Nation mourns a martyred Father." In other places might be seen, "We mourn our country's loss," "Treason has done its worst," and so on. Most surely has treason done its worst, and accomplished its hellish purpose.

PERSONAL.

I am deeply indebted to Gov. Oglesby for important favors, and to Col. Bowen, A. D. C., for his repeated courtesies and kindnesses. Also to Capt. George R. Bell, V. R. C. (formerly of the 17th Illinois) son of Judge Bell, a well known citizen of Chicago, for favors of great value. To "Agate" the able correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and to Frank Henry, the laborious telegraphic correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE, I return a Bohemian's best wishes. Other gentlemen have also aided to make your correspondent's present visit to Washington pleasant and agreeable.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 21—Midnight.

Having fully telegraphed you all the leading incidents and particulars of the movements of the cortege up to date, I will now be brief. In conclusion, it is late and I wish to have some private interviews with Morpheus. I will conclude by saying that our route up to this city has been one grand, continuous ovation, in respect to him whose remains we convey to their last and final resting place. Baltimore, noble, generous Baltimore, paid the highest honors to the dead; and Pennsylvania, too, is showering flowers in the path of our progress. The body of the President has been lying in state at the capitol from half past eight this evening up to twelve o'clock. Thousands have gazed upon the features. As elsewhere, immense throngs of people were unable to gain admittance. We leave to-morrow noon for Philadelphia. All is well and God prospers us. DR. ADONIS.

THE LOST REGIMENT.

The 36th Illinois Veteran Infantry—List of Members who took Passage on the Ill-fated Steamer Gen. Lyon.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

HEADQRS. 36TH ILL. VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
2D BRIGADE, 2D DIV., 23D A. C.,
GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 9, 1865.

Enclosed I have the honor to furnish you a full list of the names of the officers and enlisted men of this command, that after serving their country long, faithful and well, and escaped the dangers of many hard fought battles, have now, at last, when going home with buoyant hearts, met with a most cruel death. They entered the service in the fall of 1861, and the early part of 1862, and went into the field as a regiment in March, 1862. They have participated in the siege of Corinth; battle of Corinth; in the campaign of General Grant through Central Mississippi; down the celebrated Yazoo Pass expedition; Grand Gulf; Raymond; Champion Hills; Big Black; Vicksburgh—back to Memphis; with Sherman to the relief of Chattanooga; then to Huntsville; from thence, via Chattanooga and Atlanta, to Savannah, and from Savannah to Fayetteville, thence to Wilmington. Their loss, though terrible to all, cannot be thoroughly appreciated, except by those who knew them well.

Major Files was in command of the detachment, with orders to muster out at Wilmington; but some misunderstanding occurred, and they started for Springfield, via New York, on the ill-fated Lyon. There are scarcely enough now left of that noble body of men to tell the fearful fate of the rest.

Please insert the list in your valuable paper—it will interest many families and friends throughout the State.

The only accounts I have yet in regard to the burning and losses on the ship is taken from the New York press, hence I am yet induced to believe more were saved. This command heartily joins the bereaved families in their afflictions. Their children, fathers, brothers, friends, and neighbors were among the lost; they were our kindred and associates in arms against the common foe. We loved them. Their ghastly death has wrought on the minds of this command feelings of saddened grief that cannot soon be forgotten.

JOHN P. HALL, Lt. Col. Com.

HEADQUARTERS 36TH REGT ILL. VET. INF.,
2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 23D A. C.,
GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 9, 1865.

Official report of the number, names, rank and companies of all the officers and enlisted men of the 36th Illinois infantry, whose term of service having expired, were, by order of Brevet Major General John E. Smith, sent from Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 16th of March, across the country to Wilmington, No th Carolina, there to be mustered out of service, one hundred and ninety-nine of whom are believed to have been lost by the burning of the United States steamer General Lyon, off Cape Hatteras, March 31st, 1865:

OFFICERS—Major James P. Files, Quarter Master Thomas C. Soann was left at Wilmington, Assistant Surgeon Alfred T. Marsh, Hospital Steward William H. Bradley, Commissary Sergeant Lyman B. Bennett, Principal Musician William B. Dawood.

COMPANY A—First Lieutenant George W. Rankin, Sergeant Silas B. Cole, Privates Robert Adcock, Felix G. Sallee, Green B. Towlson, James Bomgardner, James Hill, (reported captured before reaching Wilmington,) William Denton, Josiah Verbeck, James R. Robinson.

COMPANY B.—James C. Tangury, Captain; Geo. T. McKenzie, 1st Lieutenant; John C. Davis', 1st Sergeant; Jacob Forester, Sergeant; Henry P. Gowdy, do; Wm. J. Jamison, do; Benj. S. Murry, do; Josiah Alton, Corporal; Davis P. Bagby, do; Taos Bloodworth, do. Privates—Simon Y. Yinget, Enoch Andrews, Chas. Bleckford, Wm. Brabier, James N. Carier, Francis J. Clark, Jas. L. Dunaven, Hesekiah F. Dale, Wm. A. Delap, John W. Fields, John W. Forester, John A. Gowdy, Milton B. Gowdy, Carroll Jackson, Benj. A. McQuay, Jas. R. McMurtry, Wm. J. McKenzie, Jas. Martin, Wm. R. Nixon, Newton Shaw, Frank Spry, Wm. J. Trusty, Wm. C. Tate, Jesse H. Vestch, David Wickler.

COMPANY C.—First Lieutenant John C. Lewis; Sergeants James Winn, Archibald N. Walter, William Bradshaw; Corporals John H. Mezo, Isaac Johnston, William Smith, James Murphy, Constant Mezo; Privates—Perry Ashton, Denis Bryan, William W. Cennady, Martin L. Elder, Richard Heard, John Horst, Albert E. Johnston, Thomas A. Lanico, Thomas G. Mezo, Golson Patterson, George W. Peeples, Alexander Sherrell, Chester B. Shasteen, Samuel H. Seeley, Benj. F. Swanner, Joseph M. Beavers.

COMPANY E—William E. Webber, Captain; Josiah Joiner, First Lieutenant; Edward D. Boyd, First Sergeant; John Morris, Sergeant; Lemuel F. Plemlee, Corporal; Isaac A. Wilcutt, Corporal; Wm. J. Alkins, Corporal; George W. Strom, Corporal; Privates Wm. Adams, Benj. F. Blake, John C. Brown, Nelson E. Bristol, Robert Brolls, Thos. K. Carrier, Joseph J. Cutrill, Wm. W. Cropper, Felix G. Davis, Jas. W. Davis, George W. Enscore, William A. Grable, Preston M. Gilstaff, Gordon Hicks, George W. Harlewood, Gilbert G. Henry, William Johnson, Perry Long, Doay Miles, Martin H. Ozment, (reported rescued off the wreck); John F. Miler, Isaac Pizzer, Wesley Pate, Perry Parker, Jesse M. Rollins, Thomas B. Ritter, Calvin Stephens, William D. Stephenson, Jacob Streitner, George Strollner, Joshua G. Slanbard, John G. Salvedge, William Sommers, Robert P. Towney, John Vaughn, Albert Weir.

COMPANY F.—Second Lieutenant Hiram S. Dunlap, Sergeant Hiram F. Dillinger, Sergeant Jacob Helmes, Sergeant Augustus Dreyer, Sergeant Leroy Perry, Corp. Albert Smallhouse, Corp. Mathew Umphrey; privates Francis M. Hosluck, John Swartz, Jacob Swartz, John Lacor, James Dodson, William Crawford, James J. Hancock, Stephen Moore, David Morgan, James R. Perry, Francis M. Nedder, Wiley Williford, Robert Wyle, Matthew Brockett, Michael S. Brockett, (reported rescued off the wreck;) Anderson W. Nellons, Solomon Hardin, William M. Jennings, Jeremiah Williams.

COMPANY G—1st Lieut. Cyrus L. Gorody, Serg. Wm. W. York, Serg. Benj. F. Sull, Corp. William A. Fonler, Corp. John Harrowood, Privates Orrin Belvin, George W. Degen, Wm. J. Galliger, Wm. D. Hood, William F. Huff, Samuel A. Huff, Elisha Miller, James R. McCulley, James W. Muscrave, William H. Null, James L. Nations, Joseph Peirce, Leander Ray, William Ray, Elihu H. Tarrant, William W. Upton, George W. Williams (reported rescued off the wreck), Robert H. Wilder.

COMPANY H.—Paul T. Hallback, 1st Lieut.; William T. Hereford, Corporal; James M. Boyce, Corporal; Edgar D. Truesall, Corporal; Privates—Nathan Borsh, Isaac Brown, Kinsey Cullison, William Gioeo, Cornelius E. Johnson, Franklin B. Limpert, Asberry D. Musgrave, David Owen, Henry Mann, James Copeland, Charles Rudolph, Charles Sprewell, George Vincent, William H. West, James White.

COMPANY K—Corp. Simon P. Williams; Corp. Robert P. Davis; Privates Thos. Brixler, Robert Branch, Howell Dobbs, Robert Evans, Jasper Fitzgerald (reported rescued off the wreck), Wm. H. Garner, Melchoideck Lacks, Edward W. Mitchell, Bresson G. Rains, Woodey Reams, James A. Reynolds, David Williams.

COMPANY I—John W. Livingston, Wm. Kantzler.

Noble A. Mason, Sutler.

Lieut. Spann, fortunately, was left in Wilmington.

The two men of Co. I having descriptive rolls, it is possible they went on some other vessel.

Joseph H. Benners, Co. C, who had been a prisoner for eleven months, is reported to have joined the command at Wilmington, and was lost.

James Hill, Co. A, is reported captured by the enemy in North Carolina.

By order of Lieut. Col. JOHN P. HALL, Commanding.

M. J. DEMPSEY, Adjutant.

FROM RICHMOND.

Important Order by Gen. Ord.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The following important order by Gen. Ord explains itself:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., April 21, 1865.

Several paroled officers of the Army of Northern Virginia having signified their desire to go abroad, to Europe or elsewhere, for the present all permits for such officers to pass through the loyal States having been suspended, they are informed that passports and passage to Halifax will be furnished them on application at the office of the Provost Marshal General of this department.

By order of General E. O. C. Ord.

M. PATRICK, Prov. Mar. Gen.

The Situation in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal, 21st.]

The policy which is being pursued by Major General Palmer is fast restoring law and order to our distracted State. The most formidable guerilla bands have been dispersed and their leaders captured or killed. In travelling through the State, there is far more security to life and property now than there was two months ago. The people do not stand as much in awe of the red knife of the assassin nor fear the torch of the incendiary to the extent that they did before General Palmer assumed command of the Department of Kentucky. The General has pursued a just and manly course, and has manifested the greatest energy in ridding the State of the presence of outlaw bands. He was sent to Kentucky to afford protection to the people and to look after the interests of the Government, and he has performed his duty in a manner that must elicit the highest commendations from all. The fruits of his labors are the best evidence of the wisdom of his policy. The most bloodthirsty desperadoes have been hunted down with dogged perseverance, and those not killed in the chase have been captured, granted a speedy trial, and been executed. Everything indicates that guerilla warfare is about over in Kentucky. Almost every day we hear of the capture or surrender of a roving gang. The *quasi*-rebel Major Walker Taylor, having been pardoned by the Federal authorities, is exerting his influence to induce other guerilla leaders to disband their men and return to the quiet pursuits of civil life. The Major publishes a brief address to the people of Kentucky, calling upon all lawless persons to become good and peaceable citizens, assuring them of the honesty of purpose and good faith of Gen. Palmer.

The Season in Central Illinois.

[Letter from Rural.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 22, 1865.

Within the past ten days we have had a succession of thunder showers, in which an immense amount of rain has fallen. The country is flooded, and the bottom out of the roads.

The warm weather has brought forward vegetation, the trees are so far leaved out that the taking up of fruit trees in the nursery is suspended for the season, which is fifteen days in advance of last year. Peach, plum and cherry are in bloom prematurely and liable to be destroyed. Last night the ground was white with snow, and this morning ice was formed the sixteenth of an inch thick. It will be some days before the effect on the fruit crop will be fully known. The apple blossoms are not sufficiently advanced to be injured. It is possible that all the fruit may escape but the prospect is not favorable.

But little work, aside from the repairing of fences and the setting of orchards, has been done on the farm. Spring wheat, barley, and part of the oat crop are sown, but no preparation has been made for corn planting. The stalks lay on the wet ground, which is too soft for a team to pass over to take them up; and the prospect for corn planting is gloomy indeed.

Those who believe in a cycle of seven years for the seasons to return have all their own way, for we had nearly the counterpart of this season seven years ago. RURAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1865.

Business was entirely suspended in New York to-day, and there were no quotations received which were considered any indication of the gold market. Early in the day dispatches were received quoting Gold at 152½, and later in the day there were rumors that it had advanced to 154@155, but as these were at best only street rates, no confidence was placed in their reliability. The mere rumor of an advance, however, had the effect of strengthening values, and the general markets ruled a shade higher than yesterday, particularly wheat and provisions, for which there was quite an active demand.

The money market is quiet and active. The bankers are generally well supplied with currency, and they are accommodating their customers with unusual liberality at 10 per cent per annum. On the street, business is quiet at 1@1½ per cent per month.

It is feared by many that the present abundance of currency all over the United States will again encourage wild speculations in the markets, with an inflation in prices, and a subsequent depression and panic, as soon as currency begins to get scarce as it will whenever speculation has increased sufficiently to absorb it. Such a state of affairs at this juncture, when navigation has just opened for the season, would be disastrous to the best interests of all concerned. This is the season when shippers usually receive their heaviest orders from the East for produce of all kinds; but trade at the seaboard has been disturbed to such a degree by the recent fall in Gold, that there has been very little done yet, except in Oats and Corn.

The supply of Eastern Exchange is on the increase, and rates are easier, but quotably the same. The Banks are still buying at par and selling at ⅛ premium, but the shipments east of currency by the Bankers are lighter than for a month past.

The Stock Exchange held one session to-day, and the Gold market was firmer. Curb Gold was sold as high as 151, and closed firm. On the street the Brokers paid 149½@150. Silver was dull at $1.35.

Government Bonds, in the absence of news from New York, were steady. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	107	108
Ten-Forties	94	95

Cook County Scrip was in good demand and firm, with sales on the Stock Board at 99@99½.

— In Boston there is a large surplus of currency in the banks, and the demand is light. Rates of discount are therefore easier.

— The late Richard Cobden, in a letter written to a gentleman in the United States a few days previous to his death, says:

"There will great suffering among all classes before you return to a normal state of things. You have been in a saturnalia of greenbacks and Government expenditure which may be likened to the pleasant excitement of alcohol. But peace will be the headache after the debauch, with the unpleasant tavern reckoning."

—A number of English creditors of the Confederate Government have attached all the goods and moneys belonging to that rapidly decaying concern in the hands of its financial agents in London. Should Jeff. Davis escape from this country he had better avoid the clutches of his English friends and sympathizers.

—In Cincinnati, the money market is well supplied and the market is easy at 10@12 ₩ cent per annum. Exchange is also easier, at 50@75 prem. buying, and 1-10 prem. selling.

—The Cincinnati bankers are still taking the notes of the State Bank of Ohio at par and the notes of the Bank of the State of Indiana at par to ¼ discount; but neither Ohio nor Indiana bank bills are paid out. Kentucky money is 2 ₩ cent discount.

—There is a better demand for Sterling exchange in New York, and rates are firmer. The following are the current rates:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days	109½@109¾
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days	110½@ —
Merchants' Sterling	108@108¼
Francs	5.15½@5.16¼

—Money continues plenty in New York, and is offered freely on call at 4 per cent.

—The bills of two of the Kentucky Banks are thrown out by the Louisville bankers. Their names are not stated.

—The last returns of the Bank of England foreshadow an advance in the rate of discount in England before long.

—There is considerable excitement in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, in consequence of an anticipated fall in the price of fuel, and a great falling off in the usual number of orders from the large cities of the United States. Many of the collieries have been forced to stop operations in consequence of the determination of purchasers to no longer submit to extortions, and unless prices rule far below those at present demanded many more will find it necessary to suspend work. In the Pottsville, Pa., district the trade was never so dull at this season in former years as it is at present, and if it were not for the Government demand it is stated that there would be a total stoppage. The shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad have fallen off already this year over one hundred and twenty-three thousand tons.

— The following shows the sales of Mining Stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange on the 20th:

200 shs Acton M	70 c	100 shs St. Clair	4½ c
600 " do	75 c	100 " Toltec M.	2½c
100 " Huron	b 60 43 c	200 " do	2½c
100 " do	42 c	100 " Winthrop	2½c
250 " Menard	4 c	100 " do	b 10 2½c
200 " Native C.	75 c	100 " Rocky Mt.	20 c
100 " StarCop.	b30 5½c	25 " Allouez M.	8 c

— Oil stocks in Pittsburgh remain dull. On Friday last only one sale was made. On Thursday the sales were at the following quotations:

Cherry Run and Pit Hole	$ 55	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	75
Rose	1.00	Whitley Creek	1.70
Steel Well	19.00	Cherry Run and	
Steel Well	20.00	Pit Hole	87

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

The Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes, and pay the interest from date of subscription to the 15th of June.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000—bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, and are payable three years from 15th of June, 1865, or may be converted, at the option of the holder, at maturity into six per cent 5-20 gold bearing bonds.

By act of Congress they are free from State and Municipal taxation, and having this advantage, are the best security for investment now in the market.

We allow the usual rate of commission to sub-agents and can furnish the notes immediately on receipt of orders free of charge. A. ELLIS, President.

EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,
(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)
BROKER,
No. 56 Exchange Place, New York.
Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Solomon Sturges Sons, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Hinckley & Handy, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
I. Y. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Rogers, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Sound, Bailey & Co., New York City.
Messrs. Morris, Brown & Co., New York City.
Messrs. R. A. Tucker & Co., New York City.
Messrs. H. J. Lyons & Co., New York City.
H. E. Baxter, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Owego, N. Y.
C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Co.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions, during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	1,178	1,711
Wheat, bu	4,989	52,300
Corn, bu	91,190	277,258
Oats, bu	5,772	156,170
Rye, bu	350	....
Barley	1,730	1,000
Grass Seed, lbs	30,454	13,410
Broom Corn	1,104	2,110
Cut Meats, lbs	113,294	252,080
Beef	....	413
Pork, brls	341	1,511
Lard, brls	30	600,079
Tallow	400	....
Butter, lbs	4,310	8,190
Dressed Hogs	6	....
Live Hogs, No	1,330	7,711
Cattle, No	1,083	802
Hides, lbs	40,550	1,145
Highwines	....	149
Wool	....	2,206
Lumber, feet	1,143,000	1,551,000
Shingles, No	1,000,000	1,141,000
Lath, No	....	295,000
Salt, brls	....	3,186

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles during the week ending Saturday, and from January 1st to April 23d:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.

	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	11,659	141,793
Wheat	73,855	1,171,731
Corn	652,959	1,733,437
Oats	77,105	2,251,310
Rye	2,415	131,619
Barley	3,291	176,171
Grass Seed	171,375	3,531,798
F. Seed	....	238,631
Broom Corn	51,500	656,543
Cut Meats	723,676	7,802,413
Beef	....	549
Pork	1,101	14,117
Lard	650	1,174,463
Tallow	44,541	550,911
Butter	34,640	1,418,979
Dressed Hogs	11	101,550
Live Hogs	9,537	141,727
Cattle	5,856	85,651
Hides	232,624	4,511,727
Highwines	633	10,061
Wool	....	615,445
Lumber	6,900,000	17,765
Shingles	3,235,000	21,331
Lath	740,000	1,292
Salt	....	71

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22 AND FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	8,195	63,230
Wheat	60,652	132,691
Corn	276,803	763,740
Oats	291,973	1,252,207
Rye	7,180	29,007
Barley	534	23,622
Grass Seed	67,715	3,173,053
Flax Seed	....	98,563
Broom Corn	2,275	941,685
Cut Meats	1,194,045	20,020,937
Beef	830	3,373
Pork	4,091	53,031
Lard	330,074	7,155,125
Tallow	19,903	1,053,609
Butter	45,278	1,031,743
Dressed Hogs	....	14,946
Live Hogs	10,805	91,060
Cattle	6,966	62,232
Hides	134,904	3,930,220
Highwines	667	21,121
Wool	27,893	1,334,609
Lumber	3,921,000	51,025,000
Shingles	1,023,000	77,101,000
Lath	901,000	8,250,000
Salt	4,183	6,350

The general Produce markets remain firm; but to-day, in consequence of there being no dispatches from New York, there was less activity. The Provision market was buoyant and firm, with a strong upward tendency in prices. Mess Pork was particularly active, and we note an advance in prices of 50c ₩ barrel, with sales of 1,330 barrels at $26.00@26.50—closing very firm at the outside quotation. Prime Mess Pork was in good demand and firm, with sales of 800 brls at $21.00@21.50—closing firm at the outside quotation. Sweet pickled Hams were scarce and firm, with buyers at 17@17½c, and sellers at 17½. Sweet Pickled Shoulders were also in active request, with sales of 350 tcs, part at 14c, and part on p. t. Bulk Hams were firm, with sales of 2,000 pcs Dry Salted Hams at 16c loose. Bulk Shoulders were in demand at 13c, with sellers at 13½c. Lard was in fair request and firm at 17c, at which price we note a sale of 60 tcs Country Kettle.

Highwines were dull and 1c ₩ gallon lower, with sales of 270 brls at $2.00. The demand is very light.

There was a good demand for Flour, particularly good Spring Extras, and the market was somewhat firmer, but without quotable improvement. About 2,150 brls changed hands at $6.25@6.75 for good to choice Extras, and $6.20 for Spring supers. Winter Extras were quiet but firm, with light sales at $8.25.

Wheat sold on the "curbstone" as high as $1.21 for No. 1 Spring—an advance of 2½c on the closing prices of yesterday, but on 'Change the market fell back to $1.20. Subsequently an improvement of 1c was effected, at which the market closed quiet. About 131,000 bu. changed hands at $1.20@$1.21 for No. 1 Spring—closing steady at $1.21½. No. 2 Spring was in limited demand and 1c higher with sales at $1.09 in store. There is an active milling demand for Red Winter wheat which is scarce and firm. We note sales of one car load at $1.35 for No. 1.

The market for No. 1 Corn was less active, and the outside price of yesterday was not maintained. Rejected Corn opened strong and an advance of 1@1½c was obtained, but towards the close the inquiry fell off, and the improvement was entirely lost. We note sales of 42,000 bu at 71@72c for No. 1, and 61@65½c for Rejected in store; 71c for No. 1 Canal, and 65c for Rejected—both afloat. The market closed quiet but firm at the inside quotations.

The market for Oats was dull and 1c lower, with sales of 57,000 bushels at 44@44½c for No. 1, and 42c for No. 2—closing quiet at 45½c for No. 1 in store.

The market for Rye was firm at an advance of 1c, with sales at 65@75c for No. 1, and 73@74c for No. 2 in store.

Barley was exceedingly dull, and the only sale reported was a small lot of poor sample at 63c delivered.

Timothy Seed was quiet and scarcely so firm with light sales at $4.80@5.00. Clover Seed was quiet and 50c easier, with sales at $14.00@15.00. There was nothing doing in Flax, Hungarian or Millet, the market for which remains nominally unchanged.

The market for Groceries is decidedly active, and owing to improved advices from New York and the scarcity of goods here, full prices are realized for all leading articles. Staple goods are very scarce and difficult to obtain. We advance our quotations 1c per lb on Coffee. Hard Refined and "Straight A" sugars are almost out of market, and our quotations are merely nominal. We understand that one lot of the latter, said to be the only one in town, is held at 21c, but as there are large invoices on the way, which will arrive towards the end of the week, this figure cannot be quoted as the market.

Owing to the non-arrival of any vessels as yet from the lumber districts, there was nothing doing in the market for cargoes. There are plenty of buyers, and the market is firm.

Lake freights were quiet with engagements to Buffalo at 5c for oats, and 13½c for wheat to Kingston.

The dry goods market is quite active, and our quotations of yesterday, published in detail, are fully maintained. Our jobbers are receiving large accessions to their stock, and merchants from the interior can now find as good an assortment here as they can in New York.

LATER.

In the afternoon and evening the Wheat market was active and buoyant, and prices advanced as high as $1.22½ for No. 1 Spring. The following are the sales made "on call" at the Board of Trade Evening Exchange:

5,000 bu No 1 Spring Wheat at	1.22
5,000 bu " " "	1.22
5,000 bu " " "	1.22½
5,000 bu " " "	1.22
5,000 bu " " "	1.22½
20,000 bu " " "	1.22½
10,000 bu " " "	1.22½
5,000 bu " " "	1.22½
5,000 bu " " "	1.22½
5,000 bu " " " s 10	1.21½
5,000 bu No 1 Oats	45½

After the call, Wheat advanced to $1.23½ for No. 1 Spring, but as soon as the dispatch was received from Gallagher's, quoting gold at 151½, the market immediately fell back and closed weak and nominal at $1.22. There was no Corn sold either on the call or afterwards. Highwines and Provisions were neglected.

Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln.

By unanimous vote, there will be no session of the Board of Trade on Monday or Tuesday next, the members having determined to take a part in the funeral obsequies over the remains of the late President, which will arrive on Monday morning next.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

There are no new features in the market for Dry Goods since our detailed report of yesterday. Trade continues very active, and all kinds of Domestics are firm at the quotations of yesterday. Stocks are growing larger, and our jobbers are now beginning to head off the demand. Country dealers can now find here as varied an assortment to select from as they can in any city of the Union, outside of New York. Dispatches from the East report the market very active, goods scarce and advancing.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

LUMBER—Received 1,140 m; shipped 1,551 m. Received last week 6,900 m; shipped 3,921 m. There was nothing doing in the Lumber market to-day owing to the fact that there were no offerings. There are plenty of buyers in town, and had there been any cargoes on the market they would have been taken without a doubt, at full prices. In the absence of sales we quote the market firm at the following prices:

Good cargoes, ¾ Strips	$15.00@17.50
Mixed " "	11.00@14.50
Coarse cargoes	12.00@13.00

SHINGLES—Received 1,000 m; shipped 1,141 m. Received last week 3,235 m; shipped 1,023 m. The remarks given above on the lumber market, are perfectly applicable to Shingles. We quote:

Sawed, A	$5.25@4.00
Shaved	3.50@3.75

LATH Received, none; shipped, 295,000. Received last week 740,000; shipped 901,000. The market is quiet at $2.50@3.00.

The following are the yard's prices:

LUMBER—First Clear ₩ M	$55.00@58.00
Second Clear, ₩ M	45.00@50.00
Third Clear ₩ M	35.00@45.00
Stock Boards	34.00@38.00
Box or Select Boards	34.00@38.00
Common Boards	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Cull Boards	13.00@15.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	42.00@45.00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	38.00@40.00
Common Flooring, rough	20.00@25.00
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists and Scantling	20.50@22.00
SHINGLES—Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	@ 4.50
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	@ 3.50
Sawed Shingles, A	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	@ 4.25
Sawed Shingles, B. No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	4.50@ 5.00
Posts, ₩ 1,000	11.50@15.00
Pickets	20.00@22.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

CATTLE—The receipts to-day were only about 300 head, and the entered sales 300 head. The market presented the same general characteristics as noted last evening—a scarcity of stock and an inactive market. In fact, the record of business is altogether too small to give any correct idea of the real condition of prices.

Sales include the following droves:

Adams to Kelly, 19 head, medium stock, averaging 614 lbs, at $7.75.

Cook & Co. to Rowright 15 head cows and steers, averaging 1,052 lbs, at $7.50.

Hogard to Clark 35 head prime steers, cows and heifers, averaging 1,030 lbs, at $6.00.

Jones to Kelly 27 head medium grade, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $7.00.

Benton & Co. sold Fawcett 43 head good grade State steers, averaging 1,320 lbs, at $8.00.

Geo. Adams sold Fawcett 37 head fair grade Iowa steers, averaging 1,125 lbs, at $7.75.

Walwork & Malloy sold Fawcett 15 head common steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $6.50. There were a few other sales within the range of prices. We quote the market dull with strong indications of a lower range.

HOGS—The receipts to-day were about 500 head and the entered sales 150 head, at $8.00@8.35 for good to choice lots, and $6.00@7.25 for common grades. The market was dull and depressed and prices still tend downward. Sales include the following:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
Ward	Smith	68	174	$8.50
Fry & Co.	Kelly	60	189	8.25
do	[illegible]	45	254	8.50
Hybee	Robinson	61	189	8.50
Reeves	do	71	194	8.50
Hoskins	Windsor	14	166	8.25
Peck	Quinn	125	221	8.51

The best lot that has been in the yards for some weeks was sold to-day at the Michigan Southern Yards at $20.00 per head. They were fattened by Mr. Gage at the "Tremont Gardens" and were estimated to average 300 lbs. They were bought by J. Windsor,

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1865.

[*All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of storage, in accordance with a resolution passed on 'Change, and are so reported by us, unless otherwise specified.*]

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS were quiet. Engagements were: To BUFFALO—Bark One sits, oats at 5c. To KINGSTON—Schr Marsh, wheat at 13½c.

ALL RAIL FREIGHTS—The rates to Eastern roads are testing freight at the following rates:

	2d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
To New York	$1.35	$1.00	$2.00
To Boston	1.43	1.03	2.10
To Philadelphia	1.25	93	1.86
To Baltimore	1.25	95	1.91
To Pittsburgh	75	55	1.10
To Buffalo	75	56	1.10
To Montreal	1.10	80	1.61
To Cincinnati	65	50	1.01

RAIL AND LAKE FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates:

	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York	$1.21	$0.95	$1.80
To Boston	1.30	1.00	1.90
To Albany	1.11	85	1.60
To Troy	1.11	85	93
To Cleveland	45	35	60

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—The propeller lines are making contracts at $1.60 for Flour to New York, and $1.05 to Boston. On other goods the usual rates.

FLOUR—Received, 1,783 brls; shipped, 1,711 brls. Received last week, 11,659 brls; shipped, 8,195 brls. The past week—particularly the latter portion of it—has been characterized with considerable activity in the Flour market. Freights having declined, and the straits being open, have induced shippers to take hold, and the consequence is, a fair business has been done. Prices on the whole have ruled firmer, and an advance of 15@25c has been obtained since our last review.

TO-DAY—There was less activity in the market, but prices were without essential change. Sales were: [illegible]

We quote good prices as follows:

White winters, St. Louis	$10.75@12.00
[illegible]	9.25@10.25
Red winters	7.50@ 8.25
Spring extras, choice	6.50@ 6.80
" " good	6.25@ 6.50
" " fair	5.75@ 6.00
Supers	4.75@ 5.60

WHEAT—Received, 4,989 bu; shipped, 52,300 bu. Received last week, 73,855 bu; shipped, 60,652 bu. As compared with the ruling prices of this day week, our market to-day shows an improvement of 6@10c. The shipping demand is light, and the bulk of the trade still is on speculative account.

TO-DAY—The market advanced 1@2c. Sales were: [illegible]

CORN—Received 91,190 bu; shipped 277,258 bu. Received last week 652,959 bu; shipped 276,803 bu. Since the date of our last review we have to advance on the range of rates. The receipts by canal have been [illegible] shipped by the week.

TO-DAY the market for No. 1 was less active, and the extreme price of yesterday was not sustained. [illegible]

OATS—Received, 5,772 bu; shipped, 156,170 bu. [illegible]

TO-DAY—The market was dull and 1c lower. Sales were: [illegible]

RYE—Received, 350 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 2,415 bu; shipped, 7,180 bu. Since the date of our last review we note an advance of 3@5c.

TO-DAY—The market was 1c better. Sales were: [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 1,730 bu; Shipped, 1,000 bu. Received last week, 3,291 bu; shipped, 534 bu. The market is dull for all kinds of Barley [illegible]

TO-DAY the market was dull with sales of 164 bags of poor at 63c del.

ALCOHOL—Country Alcohol is sold at the inside price in round lots, but city is [illegible]

BEANS—Are quiet at $1.25@1.75 per bu, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is nominal at [illegible]

BEE-WAX—Is nominal at [illegible]

BUTTER—Received, 4,310 lbs; shipped, 8,190 lbs. There is a good demand for Roll Butter, which is in limited supply, and the market is a shade better. Firkin Butter is quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—There is a good demand for all articles under this head, and the market is firm at the following quotations: [illegible]

CHEESE—With a light supply and a fair active demand the market holds its own and quotations are without change. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—There is nothing of any moment doing in the market. The demand is light, and prices remain as heretofore. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—We note an advance of 1c on all goods. The supply is light and the demand very active. We quote: [illegible]

NEW YORK, April 21—The *Shipping List* says: [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is a fair, steady demand for all articles under this head, and there are only a few changes to note since our last. [illegible]

EGGS—Are in steady demand with sales of 21 packages at 17@18c.

FRUITS—Green Apples are scarce and higher—the best selling apples now range from $8.00@10.00. Dried Apples are in good demand and firm. [illegible]

FISH—Lake Fish are steady at the decline noted yesterday. There is a scarcity of Codfish and Mackerel, and the market is firm in consequence. We quote: [illegible]

FURS—There is very little doing in the Fur market, and prices are lower, but as the season is about over, we omit quotations.

GREASE—Market very quiet. We quote: [illegible]

During the past week several lots amounting to [illegible] sold at [illegible] for Brown and Yellow.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, 149 brls. During the week ending to-day, the market has ruled dull and weak, with light sales at $2.00 [illegible]

To-DAY the market declined 1c ₩ gallon. Sales were 270 brls at $2.00.

HAY—The market is only moderate, and with the light receipts, prices are scarcely maintained. There is no material change to note. The following are ruling rates: [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 40,550 lbs; shipped, 1,145 lbs. The market is inactive and there is no change in quotations since our last, except on Dry Salted, which are lower. We quote: [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—There is a fair demand for all articles under this head, and previous quotations are well maintained. We quote: [illegible]

PIG IRON—We note a decline of $1.50 on Scotch and $5.00 on Mahoning and Pilot Knob. Other descriptions are unchanged. The stock is light and the demand only fair. We quote: [illegible]

LEATHER—The market for all descriptions is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. We continue to quote: [illegible]

[illegible market quotations: Leather, Nails, Naval Stores, Oils, Carbon Oil, Paints, Potatoes, Provisions, Mess Pork, Sweet Pickled Hams, Sweet Pickled Shoulders, Bulk Meats, Bacon, Mess Beef, Beef Hams, Lard, Rice, Seeds, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Hungarian Seed, Starch, Soaps, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Salt, Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, Wooden Ware, Wood, Wines and Liquors]

SALT—Shipped, 1,300 brls. The market is quiet and firm. Sales were: [illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 400 lbs; [illegible]. The market is dull and nominal at 10@11½c for city.

TEAS—There is an improved feeling in the market, consequent upon the recent advance in New York, but not enough to alter our quotations. The demand is good. We continue to quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market for all styles is quiet, but prices remain unchanged. [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—Is in good demand for all descriptions, and the market is steady at our last quotations, as follows: [illegible]

WOOD—The market is quiet and rather unsettled. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—The demand is light and the market is quiet. Previous rates are, however, maintained. We quote: [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....April 25.

Stmr Comet, McMurry, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr St. Mary, Brown, St. Joseph, 15 m lumber.
Schr Guiding Star, [illegible], St. Joseph, 15 m lumber.
Schr Day Spring, Jackson, St. Joseph, 15 cds wood.
Schr Rose Dousman, Hunter, Black Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Taylor, Grand Haven, 40 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Dean de Wolf, Joyce, Milwaukee.

CLEARED.....April 25.

Stmr Comet, McMurry, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop B. T. Wade, Goodsmith, Sarnia, 2,701 brls flour, 1,840 brls hams, 420 brls lard, 202 brls pork, 3,611 bu corn and sundries.
Barque Cleveland, Welch, Oswego.
Brig T. O. Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay.
Brig Young America, Ames, Buffalo, 14,225 bu wheat.
Brig Montezuma, Barber, Ogdensburg, 9,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr M. McKinstry, Barker, Ogdensburgh, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Cascade, Cherry, Port Colborne, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Advance, Miller, Buffalo, 10,500 bu corn.
Schr Nasco, Wood, Oswego, 15,450 bu corn.

MARINE.

ICE IN BUFFALO BAY.—On Saturday morning a sail vessel and a propeller were seen beyond the ice, about eight miles distant. The extremely warm weather of yesterday and the rains of the past few days is rapidly wearing the ice away. A strong south east wind would in a few hours move the ice out sufficient to make a passage through into the harbor. It will be several days before Buffalo Bay will be open—perhaps two weeks.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted a permanent cure in all cases, or money refunded. For testimonials and references to some of our prominent citizens apply to

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Sold everywhere.

TRI-WEEKLY

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1865.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Major General Sherman has rendered his country great, and we had almost said inestimable, services. He has borne a part in the great struggles and triumphs of the war for the Union second only to that of Lieut. Gen. Grant, while at times he has seemed to dispute the palm even with his chief. Gen. Sherman has in many respects realized our ideal of a man, as well as a soldier. It is related that when Gen. McClernand was appointed, or supposed to have been appointed, to command the expedition down the Mississippi in the spring of 1863, a gentleman who happened to be at Gen. Grant's headquarters asked him whether Gen. Sherman would serve under McClernand. "O, yes," replied Gen. Grant, "Sherman will serve under McClernand. Sherman is this kind of man—give him twenty thousand men and he will do as well as he can. Give him ten thousand men and he will do as well as he can. Give him five thousand men and he will do as well as he can. *Give him five men and a corporal and he will do as well as he can.*" Not only as a soldier and a gentleman has Gen. Sherman taken rank among the foremost captains in the world, but his correspondence and orders in the field have attracted the attention of a large portion of Christendom. It is not long since the *Edinburgh Review* called attention to Gen. Sherman's letters and dispatches, saying that they would take a place in history beside the most noted documents in military annals.

It is true that Gen. Sherman has fought no great battle where he was himself the commander. He has, however, made two successful campaigns, in which all the fighting that was necessary to be done was well done, and in which the qualities of promptness, energy and courage have been shown in a remarkable degree, securing for the commanding General the well earned plaudits of the whole nation. The second place in the gratitude of the people, and on the roll of fame, surely belonged to General Sherman—a place which ought to satisfy any man. If Grant conquered Lee, Sherman might easily have conquered Johnston, instead of being conquered by him. It was said of Gaston, Duc of Orleans, that he made war in spite of Mars and negotiated in spite of Minerva. If Gen. Sherman has proved himself one of the best Generals, he has also shown himself one of the worst negotiators of whom we have any knowledge. That he, the conqueror of Georgia and the Carolinas, the General who captured Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston, the brilliant figure of so many battles and marches, the untiring soldier, the accomplished lawyer and scholar, should, in the very hour of triumph, have entered into an agreement recognizing, so far as he could, the rebel government, and acknowledging the pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty, upon which the rebellion itself was grounded, is one of the most grievous and incomprehensible things that ever happened.

Looking upon this event with all calmness we must consider it as fraught with the gravest danger to the country. The probable escape of Jeff. Davis with his plunder is but a small part of the mischief involved. Gen. Grant will speedily restore the military supremacy frittered away by Sherman's inexcusable negotiations, but the ideas instilled or rather confirmed in the minds of the rebel people by the agreement to which General Sherman has affixed his name, will prove deeply and permanently injurious. In agreeing to send Johnston's legions home with their arms in their hands to be deposited in their respective State arsenals he has sown dragon's teeth by the handful. He has given the great weight of his name and prestige to the pestilent dogmas which plunged the country into war. In any case it would have been difficult enough to root out the heresy that the general government is a mere power of attorney from the States to be revoked at pleasure. The Southern people will now claim with exceeding force that the second General in the Union army has subscribed to their doctrine, and in effect admitted that they were right all the time. The effect of such an example cannot fail to embarrass the knotty question of reconstruction in the most serious manner.

Gen. Sherman has made a grave mistake. We will not charge that he has been wilfully untrue to his country. The services which he has rendered forbid that his motives be impugned, or that judgment be pronounced until he shall be heard. The country can forgive much to whom it owes much, but it can never forgive a deliberate attempt on the part of any man, high or low, to surrender the principles upon which the war has been waged, for which so much precious blood has been spilled and such enormous treasure expended. We shall await the explanation or apology which Gen. Sherman may have to offer, if he have any, with painful anxiety, and the country will await the next news from Raleigh with a degree of interest which has hardly been exceeded by any expected event during the past four years.

THE CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

The trial of the Chicago conspirators has ended, the sentences have been pronounced and approved and the court has adjourned. Buckner S. Morris and Vincent Marmaduke are acquitted and Charles Walsh and Richard T. Semmes were found guilty of the entire charges and specifications, to wit: of conspiracy for the relief of the prisoners at Camp Douglas and of conspiring to "lay waste and destroy" the city of Chicago. Walsh is sentenced to imprisonment for five years from Nov. 17th, 1864, and Semmes to imprisonment at hard labor for three years from the date of sentence. The findings against G. St. Leger Grenfel have not been officially promulgated, but it is stated that he is found guilty and sentenced to death at such time and place as Gen. Hooker shall designate. The penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, is designated as the place of confinement of Walsh and Semmes. The trial has been long, mainly by reason of the course pursued by the defense whose aim has been to protract it so as to tire out the [illegible] of the prosecution and the patience of the court and people. The court have performed their arduous duties with great ability and fairness. The result will doubtless be satisfactory to the people. It is proved that this great crime was in all its naked deformity and depravity actually committed. It follows that the Copperhead statement published in the rebel organ in this city, charging that the entire plot and arrest of these Copperhead traitors and assassins were invented by the Union Republicans of Chicago as an election-[illegible] trick, was the subterfuge of conscious guilt trying to cover up its tracks and to rub out the stains of its own attempted crimes. The same organ now impugns the "competency" of the Court. It may consider itself fortunate that it has not had an opportunity to argue the question of jurisdiction on its own behalf before a similar tribunal. Its opposition to such courts originates in a feeling of uneasiness about its own safety. For
"Thief ne'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

COL. JACQUES AND JEFF. DAVIS.

Our readers all remember the famous peace conference in Richmond, on the 17th of July, 1864, between Jeff. Davis and Col. Jacquess. "We can," said the Colonel, "and *must* crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already *nearly* done? You are wholly without money, and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige, and save the pride of the Southern people?"

Whereupon, says Edmund Kirke, "Mr. Davis smiled"—for the last time on record, and replied as follows:

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago, Grant crossed the [illegible] Lee and took Richmond. Lee [illegible] the first battle, and then Grant executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank [illegible].' [illegible] fought Lee again. Lee drove him [illegible] Grant made another 'flank [illegible]' so they kept on—Lee whipping [illegible] until Grant got where he is [illegible] the net result? Grant has lost [illegible] thousand men—*more than* [illegible] *outset*—and is no nearer taking [illegible] at the first; and Lee, whose front [illegible] broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland and threaten Washington! Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the further he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours."

We wonder whether he thinks so still. Sherman took the risk of "going further from his base of supplies," and supplied his army very plentifully from the stores of the rebels; and the further he went the stronger he grew. He marched from Atlanta to Raleigh *via* Savannah, a distance of 750 miles, and "defeat" never came. And Grant was not held completely in check. On the contrary, when he got ready to assault he crushed through the rebel lines, captured Richmond, and then captured Lee and his army, and Jeff. himself is a fugitive traitor, certain to be hung, if caught. He would have acted wisely if he had accepted honorable terms while he could retain his prestige, as advised by Col. Jacquess. He can get no terms now but the halter. He has sinned away his day of grace.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The celebration of the third anniversary of the N. W. Christian Commission filled Crosby's new Opera House to overflowing with an audience largely representative of the character, wealth, philanthropy and piety of the city of Chicago. We devote a large space to the reports in detail of the addresses which were unavoidably crowded out of our previous issue. The Christian Commission has performed a great and noble work. It has largely enjoyed the confidence of our government and people in the past and we believe will continue to do so in the future.

Roger A. Pryor.

It is stated in our dispatches that Roger A. Pryor, the infamous, in connection with some of his rebel sympathizers, held a meeting at Petersburg, Va., for the purpose of condemning the assassination of the President. With what consistency this fellow can sympathize with the loyal people may be judged from the following extract from a speech made by Pryor in September, 1860, as published in the Norfolk *Herald*. The *Herald* said:

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, in his Ashland Hall speech, while commenting on the reply of Mr. Douglas to the secession question propounded to him in Norfolk, wound up with the startling declaration, that if a President of the United States should have the temerity to use force to prevent the secession of a Southern State or States from the Union, and no effort from any other quarter should be put forth to resist the exercise of Federal power, he, (the Hon. Roger A. Pryor) solitary and alone, would be the Brutus to plant a dagger in his heart.

MAJ. GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Rebel Speculations and Falsehoods.

A Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of March 4th, gives some curious speculations about the Union Generals who have been most prominent in the overthrow of the rebellion, and especially about Gen. Sherman, whom he regards as the ablest of them all. He foresees the overthrow of Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and complains bitterly of the extent to which "politicians" in the Confederacy had succeeded in undermining their own government, and sapping Gen. Lee's strength in breasting the enemy. "Sherman," he says, "within a few weeks of this time, may be autocrat of this continent," and therefore he thinks it wise to study his character. He then proceeds:

During my recent visit to Charleston I was told that when Sherman, some twenty years ago, was a young Lieutenant in the United States army, he was long quartered near that city upon Sullivan's Island. Such was then his character for steadiness that no objection was ever made by ladies in Charleston to permitting their daughters to join parties given by officers, at which it was known that Lieutenant Sherman was to be present. We lose sight of him until he quitted the United States army and established himself as a banker or broker (in this country usually the terms are almost identical) in California. In this business he failed, and some years before the war repaired to New Orleans, in a condition, if not of destitution, at any rate urgently needing assistance and advancement at the hands of his former friends or fellow soldiers. This assistance he was not slow in finding. Gen. Beauregard was one of the most popular men in New Orleans, of which city (I think subsequently to the time of which I am speaking) he became Mayor; and Gen. Bragg had a large plantation in Louisiana. By the influence of his two former associates in the United States Army, Sherman, whose worth, steadiness of character, and military ability were well known to both, gained the appointment of President to the Louisiana Military State Academy. The office he held with much dignity and propriety for some years. In January, 1861, when the war between the two sections was manifestly coming, Sherman resigned his office in Louisiana, and approached General Bragg with a view to taking leave of him. He said to General Bragg, "I see plainly that war is at hand. Educated as a soldier, I cannot remain in the South without taking up arms, and I do not see my way to fighting against my own kinsmen from Ohio. But, come what may, no human consideration—no human consideration"—(General Bragg told me that he repeated these words twice)—"will ever induce me to take up arms against the South. The South has, I know, many grievances to complain of, and I shall go to Ohio with a view to instructing my countrymen about them." It was not without considerable astonishment that after this speech General Bragg read the name of Brigadier General W. T. Sherman as a prominent actor in the battle of Bull Run. But I must add that General Bragg (who told me this story a few weeks ago) seemed little disposed, upon reflection, to censure General Sherman harshly for his change of opinion. The strange, enthusiastic temper of Sherman seemed to be fully known to Bragg, and the latter gave the former credit for sincerity on the occasion of their conversation in January, 1861, and for sincerity on the occasion of Sherman's acting at Bull Run in a manner diametrically opposed to his professions at the commencement of the same year. Ever since Bull Run Sherman has been one of the most earnest, impetuous prosecutors of the war that the Federals have ever had in the field. For a long time, and especially in connection with his operations against Vicksburg at the end of 1862, he met with very little success, and he attained very little celebrity until after the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and his own appointment as Rosecrans' successor at the end of 1863. Since the commencement of the campaign which he opened in May, 1864, at Dalton, in Georgia, and which he has not yet closed, Sherman has met with one unbroken career of prosperity. History will, I think, have a good deal to say about Gen. Johnston's conduct of the campaign which drove the Confederates, without any pitched battle, out of the hill country of Georgia into the flat plain around Atlanta, and which, more than any other event during nearly four years of warfare, has led to the present crisis in Confederate affairs. But without reverting to a question which already provokes sufficient heart-burnings in Secesia without my adding fuel to it, let me state that perhaps no military commander ever attained such fame as Sherman's without fighting ten battles where Sherman has fought but one.

If, in the Armageddon which seems now approaching, Gen. Sherman once gets the South down, it may be confidently predicted that his policies will be more in harmony with those of Gen. Lee than those of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has found him hitherto a very valuable friend—it is possible that before the end comes he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman. Vain, eager, enthusiastic, fanatical, at times gloomy, and [illegible] others impulsive and talk[illegible] ed as half mad wh[illegible] Sherman possesses [illegible] I am mistaken, is [illegible] and mysterious [illegible] made.

[This correspondent [illegible] make a false statement. Gen. W. T. Sherman did not take part in the battle of Bull Run. Gen. T. W. Sherman, then Colonel, who subsequently lost a leg on the Lower Mississippi, and who has lately been stationed at New Orleans, is the officer who was in the engagement alluded to.]

Edwin Booth and Robert Lincoln.

[From the New York Times.]

And here it is only thoughtful and honest to say that the Union cause has had no stronger or more generous supporter than Mr. Edwin Booth. From the commencement he has been earnestly and actively solicitous for the triumph of our arms and the welfare of our soldiers. An incident—a trifle in itself—may be recalled at this moment when the profound monotony of grief overwhelms us. Not a month since, Mr. Edwin Booth was proceeding to Washington. At Trenton there was a general scramble to reach the cars, which had started, leaving many behind in the refreshment saloon. Mr. Edwin Booth was preceded by a gentleman whose foot slipped as he was stepping upon the platform, and who would have fallen at once beneath the wheels had not Mr. Edwin Booth's arm sustained him. The gentleman remarked that he had had a narrow escape of his life, and was thankful to his preserver. It was Robert Lincoln, the son of that great, good man who now lies dead before our blistered eyes, and whose name we cannot mention without choking.

In some way the incident came to the knowledge of Lieutenant-General Grant, who at once wrote a letter to Mr. Edwin Booth, and said that if he could serve him at any time he would be glad to do so. Mr. Booth replied, playfully, that when he (Grant) was in Richmond, he would like to play for him there. It is a trifle, but it is just to remember trifles when a man so stricken and overburdened with woe as is Mr. Edwin Booth is spoken of.

Will the Canadians Look on Booth as a Belligerent?

[From the Toronto Globe, April 18.]

We should like to ask the friends of Judge Smith two questions. If Booth should escape to Canada, be arrested and brought before Judge Smith, and it should be found that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was authorized by a Confederate officer, would the Judge refuse his extradition on the ground of the belligerent character of the act? Would he declare that the Ashburton treaty was abrogated, and refuse to surrender the assassin? We pause for a reply. To our minds there would be as much reason for refusing to give up Booth as the St. Albans' raiders, supposing that Booth could prove that he had authority from some officer of the Confederate States to commit the deed, which he probably had.

A Modest Proposal.

The N. Y. *World* gravely suggests and argues the expediency of Seward's retirement from his official position, since his reputation is unsavory at the South, and the sensitive soul of chivalry will revolt at the idea of return to the Union with such an uncongenial Secretary of State! Of course the same theory would have applied to Lincoln had he not been removed by the assassin's hand, to Chief Justice Chase, and, in fine, to the whole Union party. Is not this the carnival of effrontery? And who can fathom the impudence of Copperheadism?

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Report that Jeff. Davis Crossed the Mississippi on the 16th.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
CAIRO, April 24.

The steamer Ruth, Pegram, master, Smith and Walker, clerks, from New Orleans, passed up for Louisville this morning, with her spacious cabin filled with passengers. She left New Orleans on the evening of the 18th, and made the run to this city in three days and twenty-three hours. Through the courtesy of her officers, your correspondent is furnished with full files of New Orleans and Memphis papers of the latest date. The *True Delta* has further intelligence, details and incidents relative to the late operations in and around Mobile by officers and others direct from Mobile. It is believed that the Milwaukie will prove a total loss. All her guns have, however, been taken off, and her machinery can doubtless be saved; but her hull is already breaking to pieces. They are now engaged in removing the guns from the Osage, with a good prospect of ultimately raising her. The Laura ran against two piles, which made large holes in her, and she soon sank in shallow water, and will be saved. The Ida, a small tug propeller, ran squarely on a torpedo, which made a tremendous explosion.

The Captain and executive officer, who were in the pilot house, were, with it, blown forty feet in the air. The Third Assistant Engineer, Curran, was injured in the leg, necessitating amputation, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. It was said that the well known steamer Iberville had struck a torpedo and was destroyed, but the report was not confirmed. The Blossom and Raven were also destroyed, but no particulars are learned.

The steamer Sciota, known as Gunboat No. 1, was sunk in thirteen feet of water. Four of her crew were drowned, two killed and six wounded.

The dispatch boat Cowslip made a very narrow escape from destruction. She ran over and exploded a torpedo forward of one of her wheels, but, as it was not a fair one, the gallant little boat remained uninjured.

All the monitors, except the Cincinnati, were up to the city, under command of Commodore Palmer. The Cincinnati was expected up soon. Some launches from the monitors were sent up the river a short time after arriving, and a blockade runner, laden with 1,000 bales of cotton, was captured. The people over there have very little current money, and will find it difficult to get along without the assistance of the United States Commissary Department for some time to come. Rations will be distributed to the poor in accordance with the invariable custom of our Generals on capturing a city full of destitute people.

It is stated on good authority that General Hurlbut is to relieve General Granger, in command of Mobile, as soon as General Banks arrives in New Orleans. Capt. Cook, recently attached to General Canby's staff, has been relieved to rejoin General Hurlbut's staff.

Smith's corps has taken the lead in all the movements during the campaign, and has the distinguished honor of having first charged into Spanish Fort, Battery Huger and Fort Blakely. The corps has taken, it is said, more guns and prisoners than the balance of the army.

On Friday, the 14th, it had again taken the lead, and by noon was eleven miles from Blakely, *en route* for Montgomery.

The number of Confederate soldiers have been greatly over-estimated, there having been but between 6,000 and 7,000 defending Mobile. Of these about 5,000 have been captured, killed and wounded, and the few remaining ones ascended the Alabama River on transports and gunboats.

The Mobile *News* of the 16th contains a letter from Whistler, Ala., in which the writer gives an account of an expedition from Mobile into the interior, by Brig. Gen. Benton's command. The letter is dated April 14th, and says: "Brig. Gen. Benton's command, of the 13th Army Corps, moved out on the road to Whistler Station, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, April 13th. Upon the arrival of our advance, we found the enemy's videttes just beyond the station. About 500 rebel cavalry were encamped on Eight-Mile Creek, a mile and a quarter beyond Whistler, with an outpost beyond near the latter place. Skirmishers were sent forward and drove their pickets to the Creek, where they made a stand to cross the burning bridges, in which attempt they failed. Quite a brisk skirmish was had at the bridge, in which it is known three rebels were killed and quite a number wounded. Our loss was three wounded. Meanwhile a force was thrown across the creek on the right of the railroad, with the design to flank the rebel camp, but they were entirely too fleet-footed for our infantry, and made their escape. Some of the fruits of our expedition are the capture of five locomotives, a number of cars, with all the machinery in the shops at the station, and the destruction of two distilleries. The workmen were immediately employed in putting the locomotives in running order, and Gen. Benton ran a train to Mobile last evening. To-day trips are being made both ways. These are some of the results of Gen. Benton's dash above Mobile.

The following important correspondence explains itself:

GEN. GRANGER TO THE MAYOR OF MOBILE.
HEADQUA'RS LAND AND NAVAL U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE, Ala., April 12.

Mayor Slough, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR—Your city is menaced by a large land and naval force. We deem it proper to demand its immediate and unconditional surrender.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
MAJ. GEN. GORDON GRANGER,
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE,
April 12th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at the hands of Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, staff of Major General Granger commanding 13th Army Corps, and Lieutenant Commander S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., staff of Admiral Thacher, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city. The city has been evacuated by the military authorities, and its municipal authority is now under my control. Your demand has been granted and I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all safe-guards which you can throw around our people will be secured to them.

Your obedient servant,
R. H. SLOUGH,
Mayor, City Mobile.

The following orders and circulars are also amply explicit and require no explanation:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIV. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE, Alabama, April 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—The Mayor and civil authorities are charged with the maintenance of good order among the citizens. A provost guard will be established and public and private property will be protected. Citizens are warned to keep within their houses and not to assemble in large numbers on the streets.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, commanding.
E. G. CURTISS,
Captain and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS,
MOBILE, Ala., April 13, 1865.

To Merchants and Tradesmen of Mobile:

All stores, shops, and other places of business will be opened, and the legitimate business of the city resumed without delay, under such restrictions as the military authorities may from time to time find it necessary to impose.

By order of Maj. Gen. Granger, commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
ARMY AND DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI,
MOBILE, ALA., April 15.
[CIRCULAR NO. 8.]

1st. By order of the Maj. Gen. commanding, all persons not in the military service of the United States arriving at this city, will promptly report in person at this office.

2d. All citizens are hereby required to turn in without delay to the Provost Marshal General, all fire-arms, swords, and other weapons of war in their possession. They will be received between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted, at entrance to Custom House on St. Francis street.

(Signed) GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brig. Gen. and Provost Marshal Gen.

A dispatch dated Southwest Pass, April 17th, says the schooner Sea Bird, four days from Matamoras, arrived to-day. She brings the following news from Matamoras, April 8th:

Nine miles from Matamoras the stage was stopped and robbed, and fifty horses were stolen on the road by the Liberals. They were equipped and mounted. Communication was stopped between Bagrad and Matamoras, by order of Gen. Mejia, for two days. It is ascertained that Cortinas and Mendez have about three thousand men. Troops were sent against them by Gen. Mejia from Matamoras. It was expected that Matamoras would soon be attacked by the Liberals. The troops from Gen. Mejia were left on the road between Matamoras and Bagrad, to clear it from guerillas. Business was very dull and the market overstocked with all kinds of goods. Very little cotton was coming in. Prices nominal on account of the depressing news from Europe and New York. Exchange was very dull. Little was to be had on account of the excitement.

The naval supply steamer from Bagrad had arrived at New Orleans with news of a difficulty having arisen between Gen. Mejia, Mexican commander of that section of country, and the American authorities. What the trouble is and what importance attaches thereto, is not stated.

The *Delta* has a rumor that Jeff Davis, accompanied by a body guard composed of Texas cavalry, crossed the Mississippi river in launches at Tunica Bend on Sunday night, the 16th, and moved rapidly forward towards Atchafalaya river, having entirely escaped the observation of our naval forces. The report was discredited.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

He Refuses to Fraternize with Rebels—Demands Punishment of Traitors.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Gen. Butler, in a speech in Washington on Tuesday night, spoke at some length. He said that if we do not understand the providence of God in taking our honored chief away at this time, we should take comfort in the reflection that he suffered from no lingering sickness or death-bed agony, and in the confidence that his death, like his life, has been a service to his country. Four years have passed since the revulsion of feeling in the North, April, 1861, brought every man of sound heart into unison with every other man. Then we swore that the war inaugurated at Sumter should go on until the rebellion was crushed and its infamous authors brought to punishment. During those four years the great national sin had been rooted out. Great victories had come; we had become content that the first portion was attained, and had almost forgotten the second part of our oath, that the wrongs against the nation should be atoned for. We were beginning to usurp the merciful attributes of God Almighty. Something more was needed to remind us of our great duty of justice. On the 14th of April, 1865, the assassin struck at the life of Abraham Lincoln, and by his act taught the nation to remember its vow, that the authors of the rebellion must meet the punishment they deserved. We had begun to talk of the noble magnanimity of the military chieftain, who to-day we read, on this very 14th of April, rode into Richmond and was greeted with cheers. It was necessary in the providence of God that these cheers should be changed. This terrible event should teach us another lesson about receiving back the States which, in the mild words of him who has gone, have broken their political relations with us. Mr. Lincoln's last consultation with his advisers was for the discussion of that subject. We had our first warning then. We were talking of the return of Louisiana when a bloody and brutal assault was made upon a member of Congress. Then we were attempting to bring back Virginia, and Virginia has brought us the death of him we most love; and that we might not think the act the mere frenzy of one man, another stealthy attack was made by the assassin's knife upon an old man disabled by an accident. Both were spurred on by the motto of Virginia.

We should be warned by this that the time has not come for taking back these States. We have no relations with treason, practical or unpractical, but to punish it. No more talk of wayward sisters after the warnings Louisiana and Virginia have brought us. They are no brothers nor sisters of ours. Virginia knocks at the door for admission into the Union with the dagger and billy, and throws her motto into our teeth when we talk of forgiveness. The time has not come for holding any relations with her but that of the conqueror to the conquered, until there is complete submission, mind and soul, to the law. The amendment to the Constitution is not quite safe, and if we had received back these States it would, in some way, have been prevented from having its practical effect. The real meaning of this mysterious dispensation was that these States must not be brought back until the great principle of freedom is made forever secure.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

Sorrow and Indignation of the People.

Meetings and Resolutions.

We are in receipt of a large number of resolutions, &c., &c., respecting the assassination and death of President Lincoln, which, owing to their number and length, it is impossible for us to publish in full. We give below a condensed account of a portion of them, with the remark that they all agree in expressing an ardent love for the name of Lincoln, horror and detestation, both of the deed and the institution of which it was a natural offspring, and an unfailing confidence in the permanency of the Union, and the final triumph of the national cause over treason, copperheadism and assassination.

The citizens of

Carbondale

assembled in a grove on Sunday afternoon, and after calling Col. D. H. Brush to the Chair and electing Mr. George M. Brush as Secretary, listened to addresses by Rev. Dr. Post, Rev. Mr. Joy and Isaac Clements, Esq. From the resolutions adopted we extract the following:

Resolved, That in the horrible and bloody murder of our distinguished President we recognize the spirit of slavery, an institution born of violence and fraud; that it is the same spirit which struck down Sumner in the Senate Chamber, and has often threatened the lives of its opponents in the Hall of Representatives; the same spirit which attempted the life of the nation, and which has added the ferocity of the tiger to all the necessary evils of civilized warfare in the endeavor, not only to overthrow the best Government on the face of the earth, but to exterminate its defenders.

The citizens of

Fairbury

Gave expression to their sorrow by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in this mournful dispensation of Divine Providence, we are called upon, as patriots and citizens, to mourn the untimely death of our noble President, who was, indeed, the child of the people, rising from one of the lowest positions in society to the highest station in the nation; and, as the friends of human freedom, we must mourn the loss of the representative man of the great cause of human liberty throughout the world; and, further, that we, as patriots and loyal men, deeply deplore the loss of so great and good a man, and sympathize with all who, by their sorrow, prove themselves lovers of their Government and the nation at large, who lose their chief counsel and a just and upright arbiter.

The indignation of the meeting found just expression in the last two resolutions against a certain Mr. Jones, and one Ballman, who had expressed their approbation of the bloody deed. These two individuals well merit the opprobrium they have received at the hands of their enraged townsmen.

Sharon

passed a series of appropriate resolutions, of which the following is the last:

Resolved, That while we mourn the terrible calamity of his death, and while we feel the oppressive gloom, as if the noon-day sun had been plucked from the heavens, yet our grief is mitigated by the fact, that the *results* of the labor of his life are our inheritance, and that his political career is the brightest page of our national history.

The students of Lombard University, Galesburgh, Ill., passed the following resolutions on the 18th:

Resolved, That in this deed we behold only another of the outbursts of those fiendish passions which the institution of human slavery is calculated to develop, and hereby express our uncompromising hostility to that institution, as being not only the source of all our present national difficulty, but a species of barbarism, which, in this age of civilization, cannot longer be tolerated.

Resolved, That while we feel the utmost sorrow for the death of our much respected and ever faithful President, we also feel a deep and burning indignation at the brutal and barbarous assassination; and we further take this opportunity of expressing our utter detestation not only of those actually engaged in the murder, but also of those who encouraged or who now rejoice over it.

Resolved, That we, as a slight token of our regard and esteem for this great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, and as an expression of our deep sorrow for his untimely death, will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Freedom.

FREEDOM, April 20, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The people of this village met pursuant to the call, to pay due respect to-day. After a discourse from Rev. W. Batchelor from the words "A Prince and a great man has fallen in Israel," and voluntary remarks by several present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS—In the midst of our rejoicing on account of the victories, with which Heaven has blessed our arms, the same power which has attempted the life of the nation, has now succeeded in assailing our great and good Chief Magistrate, and we fear, mortally wounding his Secretary of State. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved President one of the great and good men of the world has fallen, and the nation is called upon to mourn the departure of our second Washington.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are tendered to the family of President Lincoln in this terrible affliction.

Resolved, That we humbly and devoutly pray the Father of all Mercies to spare the life of Secretary Seward in this already afflicted nation.

Resolved, That though greatest, wisest and best of men fall in our country's cause, our confidence that Divine Providence will save the life of the nation, and yet make it the light of the world, is full and undiminished.

Resolved, That, confiding to the fullest extent in the ability, patriotism and integrity of Andrew Johnson, upon whom the Presidential office now devolves, we, with all the loyal men of the country, will rally around him, and give his administration of the Government the same cordial and generous support which was accorded to that of his lamented predecessor.

Wenona.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

WENONA, April 20, 1865.

At a meeting of the M. E. Church of this place, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, the house was filled. A very able and entertaining eulogy upon the life and character of our revered President, deceased, was delivered by Elder Richey.

A Committee of three, to draft resolutions expressing the feelings of the meeting, was appointed by the Chair, viz.: Messrs. F. H. Bond, O. Springstead and A. Bower, who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The accursed hand of treason has thrown the deepest gloom over our nation, by the assassination of its illustrious Chief Magistrate, at an hour when his wise designs were culminating in human liberty and our nation's glory;

Resolved, That while we mourn with unutterable grief the calamity that has befallen our nation, in the loss of our great statesman (the brightest ornament of our age), we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, in whose providence the well-directed blow seems to have been averted from the fatal design of the assassin upon the life of Secretary Seward, and that we unite in humble supplication for his speedy recovery to health and the service of the nation.

Resolved, That it is our duty, as citizens of the United States, to extend to President Johnson and his Cabinet (whom he has wisely chosen to retain) our cordial sympathy, earnest prayers and hearty support in this hour of national bereavement and public danger.

T. H. BOND.

Seneca.

SENECA, LaSalle Co., Ill.,
April 19, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In accordance with the recommendation of our worthy Governor, that all societies and communities should meet and hold appropriate religious services at twelve o'clock today, to show our appreciation of the virtues and our sorrows for the melancholy death of our late beloved Chief Magistrate, the people of this village, as if by one accord, without reference to political party or religious denomination, gathered at Armour's Hall, at that hour. The Hall, which was appropriately decorated with habiliments of mourning, was densely crowded with people, who listened with breathless interest for nearly two hours to a most excellent discourse, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fosgate, of Morris. The speaker eloquently set forth the inestimable character and virtues of our late dearly beloved President, and held the audience spell-bound during his entire discourse. All present seemed deeply impressed with a sense of our irreparable loss, and seemed to realize the fact that the greatest man of the nation and the age had passed away. There is a perfect unanimity of feeling and sentiment prevailing among the people of this community that a great calamity has come upon the country, and that the beacon light of the oppressed has been blotted out by the foul hand of the assassin.

SPECTATOR.

Western Union Prisoners Paroled.

CAIRO, April 24.—The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans, arrived at 12:30 this afternoon. Her dates are anticipated, as she was detained at Vicksburg taking on 1,315 paroled Federal soldiers, belonging to various Western regiments, but mostly from this State. Some of them are from the rebel prisoners' pen at Andersonville, Ga.

THE PLAGUE.

A Terrible Epidemic Raging in Russia, Poland and Eastern Prussia.

HORRORS OF THE BLACK DEATH.

Seventy Per Cent. of Those Attacked Die in a Few Hours.

All Europe in a Panic at the Approach of the Pestilence.

10,000 CASES OF THE DISEASE IN ST PETERSBURG.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK OF SHIPS LOADED WITH RAGS FROM A RUSSIAN PORT.

[From the N. Y. World, April 21.]

The commencement of a horrible plague in St. Petersburg, spreading rapidly into Poland, and westward, deserves the most serious attention, in view of the history of other times, when the plague, to which this epidemic seems near akin, raged throughout all Europe. What may be possible, God only knows; but the terrible events in this country have for the past four years piled horror upon horror with such bewildering rapidity, that, if this unfortunate country is to be further afflicted, it seems as if nothing was wanting to complete the fearful programme except the prevalence throughout the continent of a raging plague.

It is not well to be alarmed, but it is well to be forewarned, and it possible forearmed, against the possible coming of such a destroyer. It is well that the attention of the proper authorities and of the people should be called at the earliest sign of danger, that all possible precautions may be taken.

IMPORTATION OF RAGS FROM EUROPE.

It was thought by many that the spotted fever that of late years has appeared in various parts of the North and West in this country, was brought hither by the importation of infected rags, old clothing, and the like, from Constantinople and various parts of the Mediterranean and Europe. The symptoms of the disease were certainly very similar in many important respects to those of the spotted fever or plague that is still sometimes prevalent in Syria, and to a less extent in some parts of Northern Africa. This is merely a theory that seems to have a probable, or at least possible, foundation in fact. It is well known that such rags are imported, and cast-off army clothes have also been brought up here, that are made over again into shoddy cloth or paper; and it is quite possible that these, still retaining infection, may spread it among the people. There is now lying at Pier 36, North river, the Frig Stahlus, with a load of rags from Constantinople, and there is also in port a vessel loaded with rags from the port of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. It is quite time for the press to say, and the authorities to take action, that the whole business of the rag importations should be stopped. A matter so undoubtedly important to the public health demands it, before the hour of immediate danger may come. With pestilence spreading its deadly wings to Russia, a cargo of Russian *rags*, or, in fact, from any port, Asiatic, European or African, should not be allowed to enter an American port.

It is not astonishing that a "plague" of some sort should break out in St. Petersburg, where the poorer people are driven to a meager subsistence upon all sorts of vegetable garbage. A late edict removed all the slaughter-houses from the capital to Moscow; the poor of St. Petersburg, who had previously been able to forage in an occasional treat of bullock's feet and intestines, found themselves reduced by this measure to a diet of brown bread, which is said to contain an immense percentage of spurred rye (ergot), sufficient to deprave the most vigorous constitution, and to make way entirely with the weak.

The symptoms and course of the disease seem to be nearly the same as those in violent cases of yellow fever—sudden pain in the nape of the neck, or foot, or, indeed, any part of the body, followed by violent chill and fever; a second chill coming on the day following, with increased violence. This paroxysm is frequently fatal, a third invariably so. Another peculiarity, which is common to yellow fever marks the Siberian plague, as it has been called. Patients who appear to be entirely recovered, at the end of five or six days are subject to a fatal relapse if they leave their beds. Physicians have gone from Prussia and Austria to study the disease, in order to be prepared for its westward progress.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE WORKINGS OF THE TERRIBLE DISEASE—SEVENTY PER CENT OF THE CASES FATAL.

The *Nazione* of Florence publishes the following communication from Dr. Galligo, director of the medical *L'Imparziale*, on the serious epidemic now prevalent in Russia:—"We have received from Dr. Tilleur, physician to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, who has just arrived from St. Petersburg, some important details regarding the disease now raging in that capital. This malady appears to be neither a fever of an intermittent or continuous nature, nor yet a simple typhoid fever; but it certainly is very virulent and dangerous. According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermission and the prolonged attacks. The fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40 deg. to 41 deg. centigrade, or 100 deg. Fahrenheit,) the pulse beating 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous action, although the state of the mental faculties remains untouched; frequent pains are felt in the head and loins, great pain is also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation and percussion proves the spleen to have immensely decreased in volume. The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from seven to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxysm, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating, like the other, with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a further interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being a burning thirst and complete anorexia, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is 8 per cent, and the victims of this malady die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood, and an enormous increase in the spleen. The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, as do the intestines, on the other hand, are either healthy or else barely congested. Everything has hitherto failed to shorten the duration of the febrile attacks. Salts of quinine, given in large and small doses, have been quite ineffectual to overcome the attacks characteristic of this malady. In the second paroxysm, in which there is increased prostration of the forces, the most powerful stimulants have been administered—such as more wine, alcohol, ether, camphor, &c., but they produce little or no effect. The chief cause of this disease is supposed to be the arrival in St. Petersburg of an immense number of workmen from the neighboring provinces, and even from the most distant towns. It is said there are just now in the capital 40,000 workmen more than the usual number. The consequence of this is that they cannot find work and are obliged to live in unhealthy localities, and to live upon the black bread, which contains this year much more burned rye than in previous years. It has been discovered by chemical analysis that this bread contains one per cent of the burned rye in the flour with which it is made. Thus every working man living on the same may be calculated to eat 100 grains of burned rye per diem. Besides this, the oxen, cows, and other animals being no longer slaughtered at St. Petersburg, but at Moscow, whence the meat is dispatched ready prepared, the heads, hoofs, feet and intestines of these animals, which previously formed one of the staple articles of sustenance of the poorer classes, on account of their cheapness, are no longer to be compelled to live almost exclusively upon the above mentioned bread, which contains injurious substances, partly contributing to produce the disease in question. The malady is exclusively confined to the poorer classes.

The epidemic is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late; but from the large sums voted by the metropolitan authorities, or supplied by Government, some idea may be formed of the extent and violence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large subscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospital at the cost of 60,000 roubles, considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the various charities, and aiding the convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly threaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and in a milder form already shown itself in the towns of Koenigsberg, Dantzig and Gumbinnen. In the Wardai hills, to the southwest of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.

A SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNT OF THE PLAGUE—ITS HISTORY AND MARKED FEATURES.

The course of the disease varies very much in different cases. Sometimes the local symptoms first show themselves, and the fever which follows is comparatively mild; at other times the patient is rapidly overwhelmed by the violence of the constitutional disorder, and dies without the appearance of carbuncles or buboes; between these extremes, and tending to one form or the other, the disease presents every grade of variety. In its milder forms small spots like flea-bites first make their appearance, especially on the parts of the body exposed to the air; these enlarge, become dusky, and are covered by vesicles or phlyctenae filled with a dark colored fluid. The base of the spots is hard; it becomes black, forming a gangrenous eschar with a circumference of an inch or an inch and a half in diameter; these are the carbuncles. This process is attended with more or less fever, which, as the eschar becomes detached, gradually subsides. Often consequent upon the appearance of the carbuncles, glandular swellings form, commonly in the groins or arm-pits, more rarely in the neck. These buboes, as they are termed, occasionally disappear without suppuration; more generally after a time pus is formed, sometimes healthy, sometimes thin and sanious. Cases in which buboes appear are attended with a higher grade of fever and with profounder depression of the vital forces; headache, restlessness, chills, and vertigo are commonly present; the eyes are red and muddy, the tongue coated, the skin hot and dry; the pulse small, weak and frequent; petechiae are frequently present. The duration of the disease varies. In the commencement of severe epidemics cases have been related in which the patients have died within twenty-four hours; in most instances, however, it continues from one to two weeks. In severe epidemics the majority of the patients die, and when recovery takes place convalescence is tedious. Morbid anatomy hitherto has added nothing to our knowledge of the disease; the blood is found to be altered and fluid, but no appearances have been noted which can be deemed characteristic. Of the treatment of plague we know little; like other contagious exanthems, it probably runs a prescribed course which cannot be materially shortened, and perhaps in the present state of our knowledge it would be wisest in most cases to limit our efforts to the local treatment of the carbuncles and buboes, supporting the patient's strength, and placing him under as favorable hygienic circumstances as possible.

THE DISEASE ALREADY SPREADING INTO EASTERN PRUSSIA—POLAND ATTACKED.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

BERLIN, April 7.

Authentic intelligence touching the Russian epidemic states that three several maladies exist at the same time in St. Petersburg. In October last *meningitis spinalis* appeared at St. Petersburg. This is a spasmodic affection of the brain and spinal cord, by which children are chiefly attacked; the mortality from twenty to fifty per cent. In November typhus was added to the first-mentioned disease, occurring sporadically at first, and gradually developed into a malignant species of *febris recurrens*. The fever lasts a week at a time, the several attacks being separated by intervals as long. During these intervals the health is apparently restored, so good that people have been dismissed from hospital who died soon after. A special committee has been formed under Governor General Suwaroff to look after those apparently cured. On a second or third attack there is a general collapse, decomposition of blood, and paralysis. Quinine and stimulants have no effect. The deaths, at first but twenty, have risen to forty per cent. The spleen and liver are much affected. In many cases epidemical inflammation of the spleen, or *pustula maligna*, has been observed. Quite recently the Siberian plague has broken out also. Of this seventy per cent die within a few hours. A strong disposition to vomit, which cannot be satisfied, a swelling of the belly, pestilential carbuncles, and dark color of the skin are its unmistakable symptoms. It is the Black Death. St. Petersburg papers deny the existence of the plague in the capital, but the official *Northern Post* states it to have broken out at Staalino, in the Waldai hills, and the description given in the St. Petersburg official *Medical News* and *Exchange News*, in which the dilatation of the pupils is especially dwelt upon, shows the malady in its present stage greatly to resemble the plague. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish the plague from *febris recurrens* at a time when typhoid epidemics are abroad. The disease is apparently on the decrease. Dr. Erichson, surgeon to the Emperor Nicholas, aged seventy-five, died while attending hospital. In Poland, also, an epidemic has broken out. One case at Kolo, near Warsaw, is represented in the *Warsaw Gazette* as *meningitis spinalis*. Out of five thousand inhabitants in that town there are thirty-six sick and fifteen dead. In Eastern Prussia there are many cases of *meningitis* near Dantzic.

ALL RUSSIAN SHIPS TO BE QUARANTINED.
(From the London Daily News.)

An order has been sent to Dunkirk to put in quarantine all ships arriving from Russia. This measure of precaution has been necessitated by the epidemic now raging at St. Petersburg.

THE PLAGUE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

The great plague that spread throughout Italy, and subsequently all over Europe in the fourteenth century, commenced about the year 1348, followed a terrible civil war. The war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, a fearful fratricidal conflict, and was then about closing amid the most horrid scenes of carnage. Brother had met brother, father had met son, and men their former friends, in mortal combat in the streets of the principal cities, and had reddened the walls of palaces, and the thresholds of their own homes, with each others blood. Universal horror hung like a cloud of midnight blackness over the nations. Men's passions, and women's too, were excited and forced to the highest pitch. Society was overturned: all that was humane and belonged to the best and holiest emotions of the human heart seemed forgotten in the universal insanity of war. War, murder, assassination stalked abroad like rampant spirits, and the softer and kindlier sentiments of humanity seemed almost obsolete amid the discord that for a hundred years had been gathering into vengeful frenzy. Rienzi, the last of the Roman tribunes, was killed on the steps of the Capitol. The storm of war finally seemed to have spent its heavier force, and the thunderbolts of passion were cooling into apparently harmless embers, when suddenly and almost without a warning, pestilence sprang up in the almost desolate track of war. Thousands who had survived the stroke of human conflict fell by the more terrible, because unseen and invincible, stroke of the plague. But it stopped not there. It followed where Genghis Khan had led his victorious legions, and raged northward and onward like a mighty conflagration, till Europe gazed with terror upon dying thousands. The pens of the most graphic historians have in vain labored to describe the horrible scenes and events that followed, and to picture to succeeding generations the history of the awful years that followed. Whole tribes of savage barbarians to the south of Europe were annihilated from the face of the earth. In the European cities processions of barefooted and bare headed men and women passed through the streets at day and at midnight, with the relics of the saints and holy tapers borne aloft, flagellating themselves and calling upon the saints and God to help them, and remove the plague that seemed threatening the human race. From this origin it is supposed the order of the "Flagellants" was established. Petrarch fixed his residence in Padua in 1361, but was driven from there to Venice by the reappearance of the Great Plague of 1348. He there met Boccaccio, his most intimate friend, who had been driven from his darling Florence by the ravages of the same fearful epidemic. At this time, the Black Death, as it was called by the terrified people, raged throughout Italy and the adjacent kingdom. It respected no one—the prince in his palace or the peasant in his cot. The aid of the priesthood and saintly relics were called upon, but to no avail. The bravest and the best, the most learned and pious of the people of Italy who had been spared from the fatal civil dissensions of that gifted and unfortunate land—all perished alike under the affliction of this fell scourge of humanity. The famous Greek philosophers, scholars, and pedants, skilled in the old Greek learning and civilization, who had fled from the tyranny of the Moslem, already in possession of the seats of attic philosophy, to the courts of the Italian princes, then the resort of the highest culture and most advanced civilization of the period known as the dark ages, were driven anew to seek refuge from a visitation far more terrible than the sword of the rapacious followers of Mahomet.

In this connection will be remembered the thrillingly fearful story of "Decamerone," founded upon actual facts, although wrought up with a [illegible] fiction of an almost preternaturally active imagination. A party of elegant ladies and gentlemen, comprising some of the highest nobility of Florence, retired to a beautiful villa on the banks of the Arno to spend whatever of life might yet remain to them, in the most vivacious pleasures of epicureans and debauchees. The richest feasts and the gayest balls and festivities, mingled with sorceries and wild amours, made the halls of the villa resound alike by day and by night, with convivial hilarity, while one by one the plague lessened each day their number, until the banquet halls were deserted, the silken couches despoiled of the beauty and gallantry that had held high revel, and all were gone—the men to the court of the grave, and the fascinating women gathered to the silent and terrible embrace of loathsome death.

The name of St. Charles Borromeo has descended from that period, or rather ascended, to immortality. While families, separated and fled from each other on the approach of the symptoms of the plague among them, and sisters, brothers were left alone to die, the Archbishop of Milan remained at his post, giving assistance and administering consolation to his dying people, while they, panic-stricken and plague-stricken alike, dared hardly touch the hem of each other's garments, and bold, desperate plunderers seized and bore away without restraint the goods and property that all others feared even to approach.

THE GREAT PLAGUE IN LONDON.

In the year 1665 the English metropolis was visited by this terrible scourge to humanity. Those who were stricken by the pestilence lived but a few hours after being attacked. People congratulating themselves on their lucky escape from the charnel house, were felled to the earth, cursing and blaspheming up to the last moments of their existence. The change from the glowing roseate hue of health to the sickening, blotchy aspect presented by those who were attacked, was rapid and in some cases almost instantaneous. Dismay and horror sat upon every countenance, and thousands of the citizens sought a refuge in the most remote parts of the country.

The scenes in the streets of London during the plague were most appalling. During the long still watches of the night the dismal tolling of the bell on the deadman's cart, as that worthy passed by the silent and almost deserted houses, calling, in a sepulchral voice, upon those who were fortunate enough to be spared by the pestilence to bring out their dead; the shrieks of the anguished relatives of the leper-like corpses strewn on the causeway outside, all betokened the presence of that dread monarch, whose will to slay none could gainsay. Charles II, at that time sat upon the throne of the great Alfred, guiding the destinies of the most brilliant and reckless court in Europe, unheeding the lamentations of his stricken subjects, devoting the life given him by his Maker to dissolute revellings with a Castlemaine, a Queensberry, or some of the other corrupt beauties of the shameless court over which he presided. Amidst the fearful saturnalia of horrors, Buckingham, Rochester, Sedley, Sir George Etherege, and the rest of the licentious minions who basked in the ephemeral sunshine of Charles Stuart's reign, continued their scandalous orgies and revelings despite the warnings so fearfully vouchsafed by the Almighty. Among the corrupt nobility balls, routes and *fetes* were the rage, despite the reprobation of all that was good and pure in the English metropolis; the shoddy aristocracy of that day pursued their evil courses, daring and defying the wrath of an offended Providence. The steady burghers of old London, saddened and sorrowing over the nation's shame, weeping for the consideration rate and strict observance, as well as the republican manners, of the days of the Protector, thronged the churches of the city daily, offering up supplications that the bitter cup of desolation might be averted from their proud old city. Their pious and well meant efforts did not, however, prevent the spread of the pestilence, and over sixty thousand graves attested the rapidity and severity of the fearful scourge, ere the proper sanitary measures could be adopted to prevent the further progress of the Black Death.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Visit of Southern Refugees—The President's Answer to their Greeting.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This morning a delegation of loyal Southerners called on President Johnson by appointment. Every Southern State was represented. The delegation was introduced by Judge Underwood, of Va., who said the visitors were for the most part exiles, but they hoped speedily to return, as the recent utterances of the President had encouraged that hope, and that they would not advise the hanging of all, but the leaders of the rebellion should be punished.

President Johnson, in response, said: "His feelings fully accorded with those of the delegation, that justice should be meted out to the leaders of the infamous rebellion. On account of the peculiar circumstances under which he had assumed the reins of office, his position was somewhat embarrassing, and he therefore thanked the visitors for the encouragement offered. He could only reiterate what he had said upon former occasions. He thought he knew what mercy and pardoning power was, for he had heretofore occupied executive positions, and he had been accused of leaning too much to the side of mercy; but the pardoning power should be exercised, only with stern, inflexible justice. The time has come when the American people should understand the true character of the crime of treason. The idea had been promulgated, and by the leaders of the rebellion themselves, that treason would become sufficiently famous. These men were the aristocracy of the South. God protect the people from such an aristocracy as that. Referring to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President Johnson attributed it to the fell spirit pervading the rebellion. President Lincoln was, individually, but one man, and to one would hesitate to say that he who takes the life of one man should also forfeit life. Then how much more should those be punished who have raised their impious hands and attempted by assassination to take away the life of the nation. We may grant an amnesty and extend clemency to the masses, who were forced into rebellion.

In conclusion the President said that he hoped the time would speedily come when treason would be driven from the land. He should do all in his power to cause the speedy return of peace.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Fall of Montgomery—The News of the President's Death at Savannah and Hilton Head.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer Blackstone from Hilton Head, 20th, brings Savannah papers of the 19th. The Savannah *Herald*, of the 18th, says intelligence was received there on the 18th, confirming the fall of Montgomery, Ala. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus. Government stores were being removed from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected by the next news from Augusta.

A Savannah letter of the 19th says, the receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation has cast the profoundest gloom over the city. Flags are suspended at half mast, and other emblems of mourning are seen everywhere. A meeting was held at Hilton Head, at which resolutions condoling with the nation and the family of the deceased, and calling for a most vigorous prosecution of the war, were adopted. On the 20th, seven arrests were made at Hilton Head.

On the receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah, Gen. Grover requested the papers to withhold it until the next morning, and doubled the guard throughout the city.

The steamer Blackstone passed the Admiral Dupont, laden with troops, on the afternoon of the 19th, at Tybee Bar.

Later from Stoneman's Expedition.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle-flags and banners, and one old United States flag, found in the house of a loyal citizen at Salisbury. The famous pen, where many unfortunate Union prisoners pined their lives away, was burned to the ground. A few United States prisoners were found, skeletons of their former selves. Almost all of them died on their way to Knoxville. They preferred to die under the shade of the Stars and Stripes to being left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 24—2 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners; but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, and he has telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe that the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice.

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved in Richmond. One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State sat up for several hours to-day, and is much improved. Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

PROCLAMATION.

Appointment of a Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, By my direction the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and

WHEREAS, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation;

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, May 25th next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning; and recommend my fellow-citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God, in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, April 25th, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. HUNTER, Act'g Sec'y of State.

FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The Last Sad Day in Philadelphia—Visits of Wounded Veterans—Affecting Incidents.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
PHILADELPHIA, April 23—1 p. m.,
via NEW YORK, April 24.

I write this dispatch by gaslight, as a brilliant procession with lighted torches is passing. The Mayor, Common Council, State dignitaries, Union Leagues and other societies are escorting the remains to the depot, from which we start in an hour for New York.

The greater portions of the immense crowds thronged the streets yesterday and late last night are wending their way to the place of departure. Thousands who have been disappointed in seeing the President are determined to see the mourners and escort depart. Death like silence pervades the assembly as the solemn procession passes.

At a late hour last night, while the remains laid in state in Independence Hall, seventy-five veterans, who had each lost a leg in their country's service, hobbled into the sacred chamber to take a look at him whose heart has beat in unison with theirs. About 150 soldiers, brought in ambulances from the different hospitals, were also present and gazed upon the ashes. It was a most touching sight to see—here the disabled sons of the Republic, wounded and maimed by rebel bullets, come to pay their respects to the assassinated President of that Republic, who had likewise fallen by rebel bullets.

While the body lay in state, the ladies of Philadelphia laid a beautiful wreath, woven by their own fair hands, at the head of the coffin, and a beautiful white cross worked with flowers, was presented by the ladies of the Sanitary Commission, and placed at the foot of the coffin. Some benevolent association, whose name I could not learn, presented another beautiful white cross to adorn the bier of little Willie, and which was placed in the center of the tiny coffin. Thus father and son wore the emblems which Christ wore. A poor negro woman asked permission to place a plain, rough bouquet on the President's coffin, which was freely granted, and so overtoned was the humble donor that she shed tears. Little boys and girls would ask such suggestive questions as the following: "Mamma, why did the rebels kill the President—everybody says he was so good." I need not enumerate questions of this kind which gave an insight into the deep sympathy which even children feel for the great and good man.

Pennsylvania has honored the remains with characteristic and becoming solemnity. Her chief city was made the sanctuary of the sacred ashes, that her people might behold all that was mortal, of all that was pure and good.

From Philadelphia to New York—Affecting Scenes Along the Route—Arrival at New York.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, April 24.

Precisely at the hour of four this morning we left Philadelphia and bade adieu to its sorrowing citizens, who assembled at the Depot to bid us farewell. We came via the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Camden and Amboy Railroad and Jersey City. At Bristol and Morristown watchful congregations had assembled. Arriving at Trenton, New Jersey, Gov. Parker and staff got on board. The officials commenced honoring the remains in the most beautiful and solemn manner. A large concourse had gathered at the depot, and as usual in such cases, flocked about the car containing the deceased. Men stood and women looked silently on. So it was at Princeton, New Brunswick and Elizabeth City. Large numbers of the students at Princeton College paid their respects on the occasion by appearing uncovered as long as the train was in sight.

Reaching Newark, a place of 18,000 inhabitants it seemed as if it contained at least 100,000. Every spot that could contain a human being was filled. House roofs, railroad cars and fences had a surplus. On either side of the track two great lines of people stretched along, gentlemen standing uncovered and ladies many of them shedding tears. I never saw so orderly an assemblage. The reverence and devotion of the people of Newark was exhibited in a most christian like and commendable manner. Every house was draped in mourning, and placed above the hall door of the Newark Hotel was a handsome monument of snowy whiteness with appropriate inscription surrounding the magic words, "Abraham Lincoln." The Mayor and Common Council of the city joined us in Philadelphia and escorted us to this point. As the cortege entered the suburbs of Jersey City a number of little Irish children had assembled in groups and upon lots were attached coarse pieces of white linen, draped in mourning, in imitation of flags. Thoughtful mourners waved their emblems toward us with that same love and devotion as if those emblems were made of the richest silk.

Arriving at Jersey City, we were met by delegations, from New York, composed of His Honor the Mayor, the entire Common Council, and a delegation of State officials, Maj. Gen. Dix and staff, and other prominent gentlemen in military and civil life, among whom were many members of the Press. A thrilling incident occurred while the remains of the President were being borne on the shoulders of the guard through the vast and arched depot. A choir of some thirty gentlemen commenced to chant an anthem or requiem for the dead. The effect was electric—Senators and Representatives, judges and jurists and the assembled crowd solemnly following in line, with uncovered heads, after the pall bearers, while the voices of the chanters poured forth rich, melodious volumes of music. None were there that will ever forget the solemn grandeur of the scene.

The remains arrived in New York city at the appointed hour—10 o'clock a. m. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, received the dust of the President on the part of the State of New York. The procession then formed, consisting only of the special delegation from Washington and those from the city. The famous 7th New York National Guard acted as the guard of honor.

As the delegations proceeded the greatest order and quiet prevailed. I will not number the people by hundreds nor thousands, but rather by hundreds of thousands, who had congregated to watch the procession. The streets running parallel, as well as the main street traversed, were filled, and yet there was no jostling nor boisterous conduct. Everything was so systematic that everybody knew his or her place. The houses, windows, and balconies were loaded. Immense only is adequate to convey what one wishes to say in regard to numbers present.

By the hour of eleven the remains were placed in state in the City Hall, which is most appropriately decorated. Upon the arrival of the remains here the united German societies, numbering 900 voices, chanted dirges suitable to the anguish and sad surroundings. At midnight this will be repeated. The coffin lid was thrown open this afternoon, and the public permitted to gaze upon the pale and lifeless ashes of Abraham Lincoln—the martyr to human liberty.

The Arrival and Ceremonies at Trenton, New Brunswick, Jersey City, and New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The body of President Lincoln remained in state till one o'clock this morning. At three o'clock the line of march was taken up to the Trenton Railroad depot. The line consisted of nine elegant cars provided by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, all tastefully draped. The funeral car last night was additionally decorated, heavy silver fringes being placed at the end of the black coverings of the several panels, and the festoons being fastened with stars and tassels of similar material. The materials were contributed by the citizens of Philadelphia.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, came on board at Morrisville, with Adjutant General Stockton, Quartermaster General Perrine, and others of his staff. They were accompanied by United States Senator J. P. Stockton, and were received by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who had joined the funeral party at Harrisburg.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train reached here at 5:30 this morning. Gov. Parker and staff, of New Jersey, were taken on board at the dividing line.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train arrived on time. An immense crowd was at the depot, and minute guns were fired while it was here, and until it left. The train consisted of nine cars, and left at 7:55.

AT NEWARK.

We are in sight of Newark. The private residences, and public buildings, and stores, and workshops are some of them elaborately draped, flags are at half mast and other evidences of sorrow exhibited. Among the more prominent features was the United States Hospital, suitably decorated. In front were a number of soldiers, some of them on crutches. All the patients who could move were drawn up in double file. Every one of them stood uncovered and seemed to be deeply affected by the touching spectacle.

AT JERSEY CITY.

At 10 o'clock we arrived at Jersey City. Here the arrangements seemed to be perfect. Nothing had been neglected which could give due effect to the ceremonies of the occasion. The coffin was removed from the hearse-car by eight soldiers. It was partially covered with the American flag and with flowers. In the presence of the military and of civilians, including the escort which had followed the remains from Washington, it was closely carried between open ranks, while many male voices sung a funeral hymn. All heads were uncovered when the corpse was leaving the station again, the Harmonic and Liederkranz societies clubs forming a chorus of about 100 voices, sang a funeral dirge.

THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE.

At Jersey City, the Joint Committee of the Common Council of New York, with the entire Common Council, His Honor the Mayor, and a delegation of the officials of the State, had met previous to the arrival of the train. The remains were received on behalf of the State of New York by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, and there consigned to the care of the Committee. The hearse was placed on the ferry boat and taken in charge by Major Gen. Dix. As the boat neared the city of New York, the bells were chimed and tolled and minute guns fired.

NEW YORK CITY ESCORT.

On the arrival of the remains at Desbrosses street, the 7th Regiment National Guards, acting as the guard of honor, escorted the cortege through several of the streets to City Hall, where the

UNITED GERMAN SOCIETIES,

numbering nine hundred voices, and occupying the steps and places in front of City Hall, chanted dirges appropriate to the occasion. The remains were soon thereafter exposed to the public view. Thousands of persons visited the catafalque to view the body.

The Remains in New York—Immense Crowds—Decorations of City Hall—The Procession, &c.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Business in this city was generally suspended on the arrival of the funeral cortege. Broadway was crammed to the utmost by people anxious to witness the funeral car and the accompanying escort, and windows and house tops were filled with people. The almost quiet prevailed, and the dense masses remained uncovered as the procession slowly wended its way to the City Hall. The hearse, which was drawn by six horses, on arriving in front of the City Hall was relieved of the coffin by eight soldiers, who conveyed it to the Governor's room; 1,000 singers sang a mournful dirge as it was borne to the temporary resting place.

The City Hall in the interior is elaborately draped and festooned with mourning emblems. The room in which the remains of the President are deposited is thoroughly draped in black. The center of the room is coated with stars relieved by black. The drapery is dotted with heavy silver fringe, the curtains are of black silk velvet fringed with silver and gracefully looped. The coffin rests on a dais on an inclined plane. The inclination is such that the face of the departed patriot is in view of the visitors while passing, for two or three minutes. The coffin was laid on the dais in the presence of Generals Dix, Burnside, Van Vliet, Peck, Dilman, Sanford, and Townsend, Admiral Spaulding, Commodores Meade and Rice, members of the Press, and a number of eminent civilians. The embalmers then re-arranged the body which had been somewhat disturbed by the journey, after which the lid was removed affording a view of the face and upper part of the breast. Wreaths of *immortelles* were placed on the coffin by lady mourners.

At 1 o'clock the guards were placed and the general public allowed ingress to view the remains. The appearance of the dead President bears no marks of pain, but the eyes are sunken, face somewhat discolored and sallow about the lower part, dark around the eyes and cheeks, and lips very tightly compressed. The remains will not again be exposed to view until their arrival at Springfield. Thousands are in the streets awaiting an opportunity to view for the last time the face of Abraham Lincoln. But the arrangements for this purpose have been so poorly conceived and wretchedly carried out, that thousands will be disappointed, notwithstanding they will be on view all night and until noon to-morrow.

The arrangements for the procession to-morrow are on an immense scale, and it will, from present advices, comprise from fifty to seventy thousand people on foot. The streets through which it is to pass are to be cleared of all vehicles, and all persons not in the procession will be restricted to the walks. The ranks of the procession will be formed twenty deep. Minute guns will be fired during its passage, and bells tolled. The military portion will comprise 10,000 soldiers. Additional decorations of mourning have been placed upon all the hotels and buildings throughout the city, and the day will be exclusively devoted by our community to a last tribute of solemn respect to the remains of the great departed.

After the embalmers had prepared the body for public inspection, and while the lid of the coffin was still open a full length photograph of the corpse was taken by one of our photographers. Some twenty-five minutes was consumed, owing to the subdued light. The lid was then closed, except to show the face of the martyr President, and the crowd allowed to enter. Many of the visitors were females, a large proportion of whom wept bitterly, and one or two endeavored to kiss the corpse but were prevented. As the masses came up with noiseless steps and streaming eyes it was a most impressive sight.

The guard of honor, which is divided into twelve watches, of two hours length each, comprises some seventy army and navy officers, including Generals Peck, Van Vliet, Meagher, Sweeney, Anderson, Morris, Hunt, Cooke, Fitz Henry, Warren, Saterlee, Eaton, Wessels, Dilman, Butterfield and Tyler; Admirals Smoulding and Gregory, and Commanders Eagle, Nicholson and Ringgold.

The Lincoln Monument Association—Appeals to all Loyal Men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the citizens of the city of Springfield, Ills., April 24th, 1865, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Lieut. Gov. Wm. Bross, Hon. Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State, Hon. O. H. Miner, Auditor of State, Hon. Jas. H. Beveridge, Treasurer, Hon. N. Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Don J. T. Stuart, Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Hon. John A. McClernand, Hon. Wm. Butler, Hon. James C. Conkling, Hon. Thos. J. Dennis, and such others as they may so elect, constitute a Lincoln Monument Association, for the purpose of receiving funds and disbursing the same, for obtaining grounds and erecting a monument thereon in Springfield, Ills., to the memory of our lamented Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That Hon. J. H. Beveridge, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, be the Treasurer of the said association.

Resolved, That all the officers and soldiers of our armies, and the officers, marines and sailors of our navy, at their several camps, stations, forts and hospitals, make a contribution for the said purposes during the second week of May, 1865, or as soon thereafter as possible, and remit by draft, or otherwise, to said Treasurer at Springfield, Illinois.

Resolved, That the Councils of the Loyal League throughout the nation be requested to contribute for the purposes aforesaid, at their weekly meeting in the second week of May, 1865, and remit to said Treasurer.

Resolved, That the various boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the nation be requested to contribute during said week for said purpose, and remit as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the several lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows throughout the nation be requested to contribute for said purposes at their regular meetings in said week, and remit as aforesaid.

Resolved, That all literary, religious and benevolent associations throughout the land be requested to contribute at their regular meeting in said week, and contribute as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the churches of all denominations throughout the land be requested to take up a collection on the second Sunday in May, 1865, for said purposes and remit as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the colored population of our country to whom our lamented Chief Magistrate was so generous a benefactor, be requested to contribute during said week, or as soon thereafter as convenient and remit as aforesaid.

Resolved, That every individual who reveres the name of Abraham Lincoln, and who may desire to act separately be requested to contribute during said week, or as soon thereafter as convenient and remit as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the National Banks and Post Masters throughout the nation be the agents of said associations for remittance of contributions.

Resolved, That the above resolution be transmitted by telegraph and published in every newspaper in the country as speedily as possible.

JAS. C. CONKLING, JOHN STUART,
Secretary. Chairman.

The Funeral—Organization of Monument Associations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, April 24.

General Palmer telegraphs from Louisville that Governor Bramlette and an official delegation of about twenty, from Kentucky, will visit Springfield, to attend the funeral of President Lincoln. It is decided to have the funeral ceremonies performed on Saturday, May 6th. Bishop Simpson has consented to be here, and will deliver the oration.

Over 100 commissions were issued from the Adjutant General's office to-day, being promotions in the old regiments to fill vacancies caused by death and promotion.

The soldiers at Camp Butler have organized a soldiers' and sailors' association for the purpose of building a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A national monument association has also been organized, and Governor Oglesby chosen as the President. Each National Bank is constituted an agency, and each Postmaster a special agent, for soliciting and receiving funds for the purpose contemplated. It is expected that a vast amount of money will be collected in a short time, as doubtless every loyal man, woman and child will esteem it a favor to give something to the Lincoln monument.

The Funeral.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—In the name of the Committee of Arrangements, we are authorized to announce that the funeral and burial of our lamented President will take place in this city on Saturday, May 6th, at twelve o'clock m. The body will lie in state in the Hall of the House of Representatives from ten o'clock a. m. on Wednesday until ten o'clock a. m. on Saturday.

SHARON TYNDALE, Sec'y of State.
O. H. MINER, State Auditor.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Agreement—Presentation of Jeff. Davis' Porcelain to President Johnson—Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 24.

It is an important fact to be considered in estimating Gen. Sherman's conduct that he was informed of President Lincoln's assassination two days before he signed the disgraceful agreement with Johnston.

The elegant porcelain set which was captured from Jeff. Davis' residence at Richmond, and which was intended as a present to Mr. Lincoln, was this p. m. presented to President Johnson by a gentleman who purchased it at auction.

Five thousand Union prisoners, which probably by this time have been delivered to the authorities at Darien, Ga., it is believed will cover nearly all, if not quite, all the Union prisoners in the hands of rebels. About 30,000 in all have been exchanged under the last cartel. In addition to those who have been recaptured, there still remain in our hands between sixty and seventy thousand rebels, in addition to those paroled on the occasion of the surrender of Lee.

The order prohibiting prisoners of war taking the oath of allegiance and being discharged except upon special order of the Secretary of War will soon be modified so that all except important rebel officers or those against whom charges exist may avail themselves of this method of obtaining discharges. The others will probably be retained until the termination of the war when some general policy in regard to their disposition will be decided on.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 24.

The terrible blunder by which Gen. Sherman has dimmed his laurels is still the theme of constant comment. A prominent member of the Cabinet, not Secretary Stanton, said this morning: "If I had known of that order to his army, I would have been in favor of relieving him at once of his command, and ordering him to report to Gov. Brough." Another Cabinet officer, while expressing profound sorrow for him personally, has said that nothing short of relieving him and ordering him North would now be adequate to the case. President Johnson's views are known to be very emphatic and to be in full accord with those expressed by Secretary Stanton in his bulletins. The expressions of State Governors, Congressmen and other leaders have all been in the same direction.

The feeling of the prominent officers in Sherman's own army is inferred from the following extract from a private letter from a distinguished Major General, now holding a high command there, and bearing more than one honorable scar received in battle in this war. Writing from Newbern to a friend in this city, he says: "The terms agreed upon between ourselves and the rebels are disgraceful and degrading to this army. The true condition of affairs is not yet fully understood by the rank and file, but the officers understand the full import of the agreement entered into between a victorious army of 65,000 or 70,000, and a demoralized worsted force of less than one-third its numbers, which at any time within the last two weeks it could have annihilated. Indignation is a tame expression to describe the feeling which exists among the intelligent officers of this army. The expressions of high military officers in Washington are all of the same nature. It is significant that of the four great morning papers of New York, only one pretends even to apologize for General Sherman, and that one is the *World*. The *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times* are all outspoken and severe. One or two warm personal friends of the Sherman family here express the hope that there may be something back of what appears on the face of the document which may constitute a partial justification for the General. There is a hint that he was out of ammunition and had to do something to secure delay. The President's exclamation, on hearing the agreement first read, was, "I see the hand of Jno. C. Breckinridge in every line of that document."

The interview of Southern refugees to-day with the President was interesting and touching. The following is their address as read by Judge Underwood:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: The gentlemen who come with me to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation are for the most part exiles from the South—exiles for their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, in defiance of the threats and persecution of a slaveholding aristocracy. Your recent utterances have stirred our spirits like the sound of a trumpet, and encouraged the hope that we may ere long in safety visit our desolated farms and rebuild our homes in the sunny South. We have no feelings but those of kindness for the common people of our section, even for those who by physical or moral compulsion, or by gross deception, have been arrayed in arms against the Government. We would not say with Joshua of old, "Every one who rebels shall be put to death," but we feel, as we have felt, that leaders who though baffled are neither humbled nor subdued, whose arrogance and treason are as dangerous to our land and to the country as ever. We thank you for declaring that these great criminals must be punished. The Great Author of nature and Providence decrees that those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. We know that we cannot go home in safety while traitors, whose hands are still dripping with the innocent blood of our martyred brothers, remain defiant and unpunished. It is folly to give anger places to tigers and hyenas. It is more than folly to talk of clemency and mercy to those worse than cruel, for clemency and mercy to them is cruelty and murder to innocent and unborn. If General Jackson had punished the treason of Calhoun, we should not have witnessed this rebellion. If the guilty leaders of this rebellion shall be properly punished, our children's children will not be compelled to look upon another like it for generations. By the blood of our martyred President, by the agonies of our starved and mutilated prisoners, by the loss of thousands slain in battle, and the desolations of homes and country, and all the waste of life and treasure for the last four years with no feelings of revenge but in the sincerest sorrow, we pray that your administration may be both a terror to evil doers and a protection to all who pursue the paths of peace, and while we revere and trust our great and good, and murdered chief, the kind and too indulgent we feel for these stormy times, we thank God for the belief that knowing the character of the leaders of the rebellion as you do, you will so deal with them that our whole country will be an asylum for the oppressed of every race and every clime, the home of peace, freedom, industry, education and religion, a light and an example to the nations of the whole earth down to the latest and remotest future."

FROM EUROPE.

Trouble with the Shenandoah—Secretary Seward's Order—French Relations with the United States—The Tallahassee at Liverpool—Attempt to Rechristen a Blockade-Running—Markets.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer City of Washington from Liverpool, noon, the 12th, and Queenstown the 13th, arrived here to-night.

Melbourne advices to the 23d of February detail the troubles between the Government and the rebel cruiser Shenandoah. Application to repair was granted, and the vessel was placed on the slip, and the work proceeded. On the 13th of February, however, a police warrant was issued for the arrest of a British subject, alleged to have been enlisted on the Shenandoah. The officers of the vessel refused to [illegible] of the warrant to be executed. Orders were then issued that British subjects should cease working on repairs, and a strong police force was placed to see the order carried out, and to enforce neutrality. Subsequently all persons who had illegally joined the crew were removed from the vessel, and the repairs allowed to proceed. The ship would be ordered to leave port at the earliest date. Considerable excitement had attended the affair.

The London *Times* points out the hardship inflicted on shippers by Secretary Seward's order that vessels arriving in America with any passenger unprovided with a passport are not allowed to discharge their cargoes. It charges the American Government with a policy of isolation in commercial matters.

The French Chamber debated the amendment to the address opposing the French policy in Mexico. Mr. Rouher energetically repelled the anticipation of war between France and the United States, and claimed that France had maintained strict neutrality, and Lincoln's message indicated a desire for the maintenance of peace. France under regard for her security had not formed the impulse that civil war should continue. He maintained that the United States has no interest in annexing Mexico. He repudiated the idea of war, and showed the necessity for the French being remaining a few months more in Mexico. The amendment was defeated.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* gives some startling facts on the progress of Russia towards India.

The arrival of the Tallahassee at Liverpool was reported in the latest telegram *per* the Persia. She still remained there. It is reported that she is re-christened the Amelia, and will shortly be placed in the merchant service. She continues, however, to fly the Confederate flag.

The *Times* publishes a letter from O'Sullivan, late American Minister to Portugal, on the affair of the Niagara and Sacramento at Lisbon. He repudiates the idea that there was any backing down on the part of Portugal, and asserts that that Government acted with unimpeachable dignity and propriety throughout. It was bound to apologize for the firing from the fort after the vessels afforded acknowledgment of the summons. O'Sullivan says a friend at Lisbon informed him that the Stonewall waited outside of Lisbon, in Cascaes Bay, several hours beyond the tenth hour of the time hope of being followed by the Federal vessels, and he wishes Capt. Craven well out of the attack of the Northern press for having deemed it his duty to decline the proffered challenge of a little iron-clad whose object he deems dodging at a vigilant but respectful distance.

The Africa's news had not much effect but the improved while the Confederate loan slightly declined.

The *Times* says efforts were making to reinstate blockade running. It is reported that vessels of a new class are preparing for trading on the Florida coast.

THE MARKETS.

The English funds continued firm and advancing, but on the 11th a slight check was experienced from the tenor of the news from Canada *per* the City of London. Money continued abundant at unchanged rates, with rather more demand for discount. Trade at Manchester shows no improvement in any respect.

BREADSTUFFS.—With brilliant forcing weather the market was very dull. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report flour dull and lower—extra state 21s. Wheat dull, with little business done, and prices nominal; red Western 7s 11d@8s 6d per cental. Corn steady; [illegible] mixed Western 28s 6d@29s. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Gordon Bros. & Co. report beef and pork slow sale and unchanged. Bacon very firm. Butter dull. Lard dull and quoted nominal. Petroleum quiet but steady, refined 2s@2s 1d.

LONDON MARKETS—Wheat heavy and 1s per quarter lower. Flour unchanged. Sugar in fair demand at firm prices. Coffee quiet but steady. Tea active and firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Sales of cotton for five days were 29,000, including 1,000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. Prices declined for all descriptions. The authorized quotations are: fair Orleans 16½d; middling do 14½d; middling Mobile 14½d; fair Uplands 15½d; middling do 13½. Sales to-day were 5,000 bales, market closing dull with downward tendency. Stock of American is about 62,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
PROVISIONS—Steady.
LONDON, April 12.—Consols for money 91@91¼; U. S. 5-20s 55½@56; Illinois Central shares 61@61½; Erie 32@34.

SHERMAN'S AGREEMENT.

Comments of the New York Press.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associate Press.]
NEW YORK, April 24.

The morning papers speak editorially of Gen. Sherman's armistice with Johnston. The *Tribune* says: "We can hardly guess whether Johnston was to surrender to Sherman, or Sherman to Johnston."

The *Times* says: "Johnston evidently believed himself dictating terms rather than receiving them, and laying the basis of a new government, based on the theory of State rights, as absolute and complete as Calhoun ever dreamed of. Floyd himself never conceived a plan or basis for rebellion superior to this. Sherman's act, viewed in its purely military bearings, must be accepted as one of the most dangerous insubordinations."

The *Herald* says: "Sherman, distinguished as an admirable soldier, has fatally compromised himself, we fear, in entering the forbidden field of diplomacy as a peace maker. His splendid military career is ended, and he will retire under a cloud from having undertaken to act outside his legitimate sphere."

The *World* disapproves of Sherman's course, and sharply rebukes Secretary Stanton for assailing him so violently. It says: "Government, with its intentions and committals, could not have accepted Sherman's plan of settlement, but it owed to his services and patriotic intentions to treat him with more consideration and candor."

The *Daily News* thinks Sherman assumed to much authority, although it sees no objection to the terms proposed.

The *Post* says, from Jeff. Davis down to his orderly sergeant, every man is frankly forgiven without penalty, on the simple condition of getting home for the present to repair damages, and recruit resources for another future onslaught.

NEW YORK, April 24—Specials to the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times* say the terms of Gen. Sherman's armistice met with general reprobation and universal expression of surprise that Gen. Sherman should for a moment have entertained such propositions.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Preparations for the Funeral—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of the body of President Lincoln next Sunday. Various committees are hard at work, and it is intended that the whole affair shall be on a scale commensurate with the great occasion. Workmen are engaged in remodelling and furnishing the State House building and grounds, and various railroads have agreed to run extra trains at a lower rate of fare. Governor Morton is now in Richmond, Va., but will return in time to assist in the ceremonies.

By an order of the War Department, received by the Adjutant General, to-day, Col. Charles Murray, 89th Indiana volunteers, is dismissed the service of the United States for evading military duties. Col. Murray has been acting on Court Martials for some time, and was President of one of the Military Commissions in your city. It is possible that the authorities at Washington had forgotten the fact of Col. Murray's being thus engaged.

All the troops in camps around the city, with the exception of the Veteran Reserve Corps, have been ordered to leave for the front immediately. They number about twenty-five hundred men and comprise two new regiments—the 152 Indiana, Col. McLean, and a battalion of Prison Guards, organized by Gen. Carrington. The officer last named is still in this city on sick leave.

Sherman's unfortunate fiasco in treating with Johnston, makes great surprise. His conduct meets with general condemnation. We want a peace born of substantial victory, and no compromise with traitors.

The Secretary of the Interior Continued.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In an interview with the President to-day, Senator Harlan, after mentioning his nomination by President Lincoln, and confirmation by the Senate, to be Secretary of the Interior from the 15th of May next, stated his desire to disembarrass President Johnson by placing the office at his disposal. The President remarked he wished the arrangement made by his predecessor to continue.

Gold and Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Stock Board and the Gold Board have each adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

THE CITY.

If you wish to see one of the best entertainments ever given in Chicago, go to Bryan Hall to-night.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A special meeting is called at the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Every lady manager is requested to be present.

VIOLATION OF HACK ORDINANCE.—Joseph Kelly, who drives hack No. 66, was arraigned before Justice Miller in the Police Court yesterday morning for neglecting to display the requisite lights and rates of fare in his carriage.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—S. McClanathan, a conductor on the Milwaukee avenue cars, was yesterday morning at the Police Court fined $5 and costs for assaulting police officer Garrity, kicking him from his car.

NOTICE.—The members of Battery "B," Chicago Light Artillery, are requested to meet at Parlor No. 1 Tremont House this evening at eight o'clock. A prompt and full attendance is particularly requested.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—The excavation for the lake tunnel has progressed to a distance of 2,400 feet from the shore—equal to about one part in four and a half. It is intended to launch the crib on or about the 15th day of May.

SANITARY FAIR.—The ladies belonging to the various Methodist churches, interested in the Fair, are requested to meet this afternoon, at four o'clock, in room No. 17, M. E. Church Block. A prompt attendance is desired.

SACRED MUSIC.—Philip Phillips, of Cincinnati, has consented to sing selections of sacred music, including church and Sabbath School hymns, at the Illinois street Mission this evening. Let the friends of the Sabbath School cause be present.

BURGLARY.—Some unknown person or persons entered the boot and shoe store of John Babzin, at the south end of the Wells street bridge, on Monday morning, and abstracted goods to the value of $75. Ingress was effected by sawing a hole through the door.

N. W. FAIR—UNITARIANS—Members of the Executive Committee, and all other members of the Unitarian churches of this city who are interested in the approaching Sanitary Fair, are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, to be holden at the study of the Church of the Messiah (Wabash avenue), on Thursday next, the 27th inst., at 3 p. m.

NEW GYMNASTICS.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Northwestern Normal Institute for Physical Education on the inside of this issue. Those desiring thorough instruction in the most approved methods of physical culture should pursue the course of the institute. It has received the hearty endorsement of our first physicians and most intelligent citizens.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The examination of the Senior Class in Homiletics will take place this forenoon from nine to twelve o'clock, at the Seminary building. The annual oration before the Rhetorical Society will be given this evening at half past seven o'clock, in the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Joseph Haven, D. D.

INTERFERING WITH OFFICERS.—William Holton, a bloated, red-faced Irishman, was arrested on Sunday morning on the corner of Van Buren and Jefferson streets, for interfering with the officers whilst they were conveying Corbitt—the wretch who stabbed officer Kinderlin—to the lock-up. He said the officers had no business to make the arrest, and attempted to release the prisoner. In the Police Court he was fined $25 and costs.

CLEARING THE SQUARE.—The last of the recruiting shanties were taken out of the Court House square yesterday. The place is now clear, and open for improvement. Summer is now drawing on us, let us have a public square fit to be looked at by the thousands of visitors who will throng our city during the warm weather. N. B.—They are whitewashing the Court House—that building is undergoing both physical and political purification this spring.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—On Saturday night a young man named John Sexton went into a saloon, No. 64 Blue Island avenue, where he drank a couple of glasses of lager, and then started out, taking with him a coat, the property of William Goenfeld. As he already had two coats on his back, and Goenfeld was the owner of but one, considerable opposition was manifested against his taking it. Before Justice Miller, at the Police Court, on Monday morning, Sexton was bound over in the sum of $600 for trial in the Recorder's Court.

DELIGHT'S LUSTRAL.—The Spanish Lustral for the hair, prepared by Antonio Delight, is a taking thing, everybody is rushing for it; the people come in crowds. See his advertisement in to-day's issue, with certificates from many of our leading citizens, not written for New York or Boston, but in Chicago, where any one may test the reference. Gentlemen who are yet unsupplied can procure the Lustral at Delight's rooms, on the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. Ladies wishing to avoid the crowd can procure it of all the leading druggists.

DAN RICE'S GRAND ENTREE.—At ten o'clock this forenoon, Dan Rice's Mammoth Menagerie will enter the city from the south, passing north on State street to Lake, west on Lake to Wells, north on Wells to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue to Clark street, south on Clark to Randolph, west on Randolph to Canal, south on Canal to Madison, east on Madison to Clark, south on Clark to Polk, east on Polk to Wabash avenue, south on Wabash avenue to Twelfth street, where the canvass is erected. The procession will be a very grand one, and well worth witnessing.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—"THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN CONSPIRACY."—To-day the pamphlet edition containing a full and fearless expose of the great conspiracy in all its startling details, will be issued by John R. Walsh, and Baldwin & Bamford of this city. It is edited by Dr. Ayer, whose relation to the conspirators is well known. It contains a great deal of most important information, and if we are correctly informed, will prove a bombshell among Copperheads. It is said that all the prominent leaders of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle throughout the Northwest, will "get their money's worth." Let the truth be known. Every Union man in the land should have a copy.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—There was a large house in attendance on this exhibition last evening, which gave unmingled satisfaction. The fairy drama even surpassed the expectations that were raised concerning it, and the "Father Kemp Concert" was a side-splitting drollery. The tableaux were especially beautiful in conception and in execution. The acting of the children was wonderful, and showed an appreciation of the pieces spoken and careful training. Everybody should attend this exhibition; it is rare that the public is treated to an unique an entertainment. To-night, with the best of the pieces of last night, there will be several new features. Tickets are good for any of the evenings.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC FLUID.—The dogma that disease originates from a disturbance of the normal electrical condition of the human system is one that has many believers. Acting upon this belief, many persons have sought to discover some agent which should restore the electrical equilibrium of diseased humanity. We are not prepared to say whether this great desideratum has ever been fully gained. Some seems to have found the secret in electrical batteries and electrical baths, and others in electric oils and fluids. The latest enterprise of this kind is an electro-magnetic fluid prepared by Richmond & Morrill, No. 4 Morrison's Block, Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets. The proprietors claim that this fluid will cure cancers, scrofula, salt rheum, and other cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, palsy, stiff limbs, swelled joints, spasms, sore eyes, fever and ague, and female diseases. This is a formidable list of pains and aches, and if it will cure a tithe of them it is well worth a trial.

SPRING RACES—DRIVING PARK TO-DAY.—The first race of the season on the track of the Chicago Driving Park Association, will come off this afternoon between horses generally considered to be closely matched. A good race is expected. The trot will commence precisely at three o'clock, the directors having determined that the delays of last season shall not be repeated.

A large amount of work is laid out for the Park this summer. Besides the opening races, a regular series of meetings are arranged for June and July, the two races on the Fourth alone giving a sum of ten thousand dollars. The present season will doubtless draw to Chicago a large number of the best horses in the country, and many of them will probably stay here. Then we have the great State Fair in September. The Association, in view of the demands to be made upon it, have put the track in first-class condition; it is now covered with coal cinders, which will make an excellent surface. The coming season will be a more interesting one than all which have preceded it, and we look for a large attendance on the opening race to-day.

REV. DR. PATTON ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND RICHMOND.—The exercises in the First Congregational Church on Sunday last, were attended by great crowds. In the morning the house and aisles were filled by a deeply interested audience, who listened with breathless attention to a discourse by the Pastor, on the character of President Lincoln, and the lessons to be derived from his death. Among the latter, the preacher insisted on the duty of measuring out a stern retribution to the rebel leaders. In the evening, the house, aisles, vestibule, and every inch of standing room within hearing of the speaker's voice, was occupied long before the time of service, and multitudes went away unable to gain admission. Dr. Patton gave a lifelike account of Richmond as he found it on his recent visit in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, including its ruins, inhabitants, public edifices, prisons, churches, negro jails, &c., &c. His account of the latter, illustrated by handcuffs and chains which he brought from them, moved the audience deeply. A collection was taken at the close, for the Sanitary Fair.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A numerously attended meeting of the ladies of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. The object of this meeting was to interest the ladies of the West Division in the work sought to be accomplished by the Christian Commission. The exercises were opened with singing, in which Philip Phillips, Esq., of Cincinnati, whose tuneful measures so well pleased the audience in Crosby's Opera House on Sunday evening last, took the lead, after which Rev. E. J. Goodspeed addressed the throne of Grace in a fervent and appropriate prayer. An able and eloquent address was then delivered by Rev. R. J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the United States Ladies' Christian Commission, in which the details of the work of this excellent organization were fully set forth and explained. Its claims upon the good offices of the women of our city were pungently presented.

Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, the agent to whom the charge of the Diet Kitchen Department of the Christian Commission has been entrusted, also addressed the ladies upon her favorite topic, giving in detail the workings of the system.

FASSETT'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Among the most reliable and life-like portraits of our illustrious departed President ever published, are from the negative made in 1859 by Mr. F., before Mr. Lincoln's name had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

The following letter from our well-known townsman D. B. Cooke, kindly furnished, will explain the circumstances under which the picture was taken, and will doubtless be of interest to our readers:

"NOS. 39 AND 41 LAKE STREET,
"CHICAGO, April 25, 1865.

"S. M. Fassett, Esq.:

"DEAR SIR: Little thought we, in October, 1859, when, at my solicitation, Abraham Lincoln visited with me your gallery, for the purpose of sitting for his photograph, what a value five years would give to the picture!

"The original picture is now in my possession, and the duplicate which you sent by me to Mrs. Lincoln she pronounced the best likeness she had ever seen of her husband.

"It shows him as he was, previous to his first nomination, and just as his old friends remember him. Consequently, no recent picture can be so valuable to many; and the public ought to be truly grateful that you have preserved the negative with such care. There are so many caricatures of Mr. Lincoln in circulation, that a reliable portrait is invaluable, and should adorn every house in the land.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

Preparations for Receiving the Remains in Chicago.

The mortal remains of our late President—Abraham Lincoln—will arrive in Chicago on Monday, on their way to the family home in Springfield, where they will be consigned to their kindred dust. The body will remain here two days, during which time the people of Chicago, of all classes, and we doubt not, tens of thousands of people from other places, will testify their respect for the loved lost one. Business of all kinds will be suspended in our city during those two days, and the different places of amusement will be closed. The insignia of mourning will then be universally displayed, as on the day when the sad news of his death was received, save that the drapery will be more tastefully displayed and more largely exhibited even than on that day of woe. But the sorrow of the people will not be deeper or more heartfelt than then. The expression of grief may be more elaborate, but the feeling itself cannot be deeper or more solemn.

Chicago on those two days will be thronged with people; the whole adjacent district will pour in its inhabitants to swell the column of mourners.

On Monday morning the remains will be formally received from the railroad car at Park place, and carried in procession thence along Michigan avenue, Lake and Clark streets, to the Court House Square, where the body will lie in state. Of course it would not be possible to join in procession a tenth part of the people who would desire to follow the remains, and it has been wisely decided not to attempt it. A very limited number of representative men will form the procession in the order given below, and the general procession will be formed in open order along the line of march, in places to be hereafter assigned. The procession will move precisely at eleven o'clock, and no person or body will be recognized who is not in the place assigned at ten o'clock prompt.

THE PROCESSION.

The following is the order of procession, issued yesterday by Col. Hough, Chief Marshal:

Band of Music.
Military escort, composed of 8th and 15th regiments, Veteran Reserve Corps.
Band.
Major General Hooker and Staff.
Brigadier General Sweet and Staff.
Chief Marshal Colonel R. M. Hough.
Assistants—Colonel John L. Hancock and Phillip Wadsworth.
Guard of Honor, mounted, as follows:
Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, Brigadier General Charles Thomas, Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Brevet Major General J. B. Barnard, Brigadier General J. G. Remley, Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Brigadier General A. McCallum, Major General David Hunter, Brigadier General J. C. Caldwell; Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, United States navy; Captain Wm. R. Cater, Major I. I. Y. Field, United States Marine Corps; Captain Charles Penrose.

PALL BEARERS.	FUNERAL CAR.	PALL BEARERS.
Hon. Lyman Trumbull,		Hon. Thos. Drummond,
Hon. Jno. Wentworth,		Hon. Wm. Bross,
Hon. F. C. Sherman,		Hon. J. Rice,
Hon. E. C. Larned,		Hon. S. W. Fuller,
Hon. F. A. Hoffman,		Hon. T. B. Bryan,
Hon. J. R. Jones,		Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

Relatives and Family friends, in Carriages.
Congressional Delegation.
Governors of States.
C. L. Wilson, Marshal.
Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.
The Mayor and Common Council.
Judges of the Courts.
The Reverend Clergy.
Colonel Fred Hurlbut, Marshal.
Officers of the Army and Navy.

The military escort will form on Michigan avenue, the right resting on Park place. The remainder of the cortege will form as above (in open order) on Park place.

The general procession will be formed in open order on each side of Michigan avenue to Lake street, each side of Lake to Clark, and each side of Clark to Randolph—the right resting on Park place.

Minute guns will be fired and the bells tolled upon the arrival of the funeral train, and during the movement of the procession.

Places will be assigned to the different societies and organizations who may report to the Chief Marshal, on Friday, when the programme and order of march will be published.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade resolved at its session of yesterday to adjourn from Saturday to Wednesday of next week, and to join in the funeral procession in a body. Messrs. N. K. Whitney, Geo. N. Howe and Murry Nelson were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable badge to be worn by the members of the Board.

CHICAGO BAR.

A meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Law Institute, to take action with regard to attendance on the funeral, it being known that no place had been assigned to the Bar in the procession of escort. Hon. Lyman Trumbull was called to the chair, and G. O. Bates was appointed Secretary. On motion of Elliott Anthony, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of the Bar be appointed to make suitable arrangements to have the judicial authorities and members of the legal profession of the city and State represented and take part in the ceremonies of respect to take place on the reception in the city of Chicago of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, who, previous to becoming Chief Magistrate of the nation, was one of the most successful, honored and gifted members of the profession in this State.

The Chair appointed as such committee the following gentlemen:

Elliott Anthony, Geo. C. Bates, Thomas Hoyne, C. M. Hawley, John M. Rountree, Wm. H. King and James P. Root.

It was also decided that the members of the Bar request permission to take a position as mourners in the funeral procession.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed George C. Bates to act as Aid to the Chief Marshal, and decided that E. C. Larned and Perkins Bass should be added to the committee of ten, who were appointed at the meeting in the United States Court room to act as a funeral escort to the remains from Chicago to Springfield.

Messrs. Bates, Rountree, Root and C. M. Hawley, were appointed a Committee on Badges.

LAW INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Law Institute was called immediately on the adjournment of the meeting, at which Mr. Root moved that a committee of five be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the members of the Law Institute to attend the final ceremonies at Springfield. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. James P. Root, John A. Maddock, Jr., Wm. H. King, Stephen A. Goodwin and J. P. Clarkson were appointed as such committee. It was further resolved that the Law Institute attend the funeral at Springfield, as a corporate body.

Inasmuch as President Lincoln was an honorary member of the Chicago Law Institute, a motion by Judge Bradwell prevailed that a committee of five be appointed to prepare biographical sketches of Abraham Lincoln and other prominent members of the Association, the same to be spread upon the records of the Institute. The chairman stated that he would announce the committee at some future time.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the Common Council, assembled in the afternoon in Parlor No. 1 Tremont House—Lieut. Gov. Bross in the chair. There was a full attendance.

The Secretary—Hon. C. L. Wilson—read the above order of procession, as announced by the Chief Marshal, Col. R. M. Hough; which did not give to the members of the Bar a distinct place in the procession.

Elliott Anthony, Esq., reported the proceedings of the Bar meeting held in the morning, asking for a place in the funeral procession for the members of the Bar.

The subject was discussed at length by the members of the Committee, the only objection raised being that it was feared the procession would thereby be strung out to an inconvenient length. The subject was referred to the Chief Marshal with power to act.

Colonel Hough stated that no person would be recognized unless he were in his place in the procession by ten o'clock on the morning of Monday. It was intended, also, that Tuesday should be set apart for the formation in procession of citizens of Chicago, with their families, to pass through the Court House and view the corpse; it was hoped that citizens would not, therefore, intrude on the procession of Monday, as, if too large, it would be unwieldy.

Col. Hancock reported that the special committee on the construction of the funeral car had placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Coan & Ten Broeck; the cost will probably be about $1,500. Plans of the arch, catafalque and funeral car were also submitted and adopted.

The Secretary announced that the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad had informed him that they would furnish the committee with all railway accommodation required, free of charge.

The Secretary submitted the following as constituting the committee of one hundred; report adopted:

Ex-Mayors B. W. Raymond, I. L. Milliken, Jas. H. Woodworth, J. S. Rumsey, Charles M. Gray, John C. Haines, Alex. Lloyd, and A. S. Sherman; Charles Randolph, E. K. Fairbanks, J. S. Brownson, John C. Dore, John F. Beaty, Stephen Clay, C. J. Wheeler, J. Maple, S. S. Hayes, Mancel Talcott, N. W. Huntley, Aaron Gibbs, Judge Bradwell, Judge Williams, Judge Van Buren, H. T. Dickey, Joo B. Kenrie, H. D. Colvin, Thos. Hoyne, J. Anthony, Ira Y. Munn, O. S. Hough, Charles H. Walker, D. B. Holt, W. D. Houghtelling, G. S. Hubbard, H. McChesney, Samuel Horne, J. Lawson, B. E. Gallup, J. K. Botsford, A. B. Johnson, Judge Geary, J. M. Watson, Judge Van Higgins, W. B. Brown, Mark Skinner, John Alston, S. P. A. Hesley, James H. Goodsell George M. Kimbark, William Wayman, H. E. Sargent, C. G. Hammond, George C. Bates, Samuel Heard, Peter Page, W. H. Bradley, L. P. Hilliard, Dr. Wagner, J. S. Grindell, George Anderson, U. P. Harris, J. V. Z. Blaney, J. L. Marsh, J. H. McVicker, W. F. Tucker, Dr. J. P. Lynn, J. H. Burnham, James Nutter, S. J. Patrick, Dr. D. Brainard, M. Laflin, John H. Turner, S. B. Cobb, W. W. Boyington, Isaac Spear, James W. Sheahan, Robert Hervey, M. L. Sykes, John B. Drake, John L. Wilson, Luther Haven, George Schneider, W. S. Church, John A. Wilson, Jacob Rehm, H. W. Bigelow, A. H. Blackall, Joseph Medill, A. C. Hesing, J. H. Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. S. Blackstone, Julius White, Capt. James Smith, J. V. Farwell, Robert H. Foss, L. Brentano, Wm. James, James Long, S. A. Goodwin, J. M. Van Osdell, M. W. Fuller.

The marshal, pall bearers, and members of the Executive Committee, are ex-officio members of the above committee.

On motion of Hon. J. B. Rice, it was decided that the Committee of One Hundred go to Michigan City on a special train, there meet the remains, escort them to Chicago, receive them at Park Row and conduct them to the Court House, and that the Committee also accompany the remains from this city to Springfield. The train will be provided with sleeping cars, and will carry everything that may be necessary for the committee in order that they will not have to make any delays in procuring necessaries.

That the Committee of One Hundred, the pall bearers and Marshal, be recommended to dress in black, with black gloves, and to wear a band upon the hat three inches in width, and a band of black around the left arm fringed with white. The committee further recommended that all citizens be requested, the gentlemen to wear black clothes, and the ladies to appear as far as possible in black with black bonnets.

It was also decided that a number of the children from the public schools should scatter emblems, suitable to the occasion, on and around the bier of the President on its arrival at Park Row.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Indictment of Jerry Welsh for the Murder of Collins.

Yesterday morning Gerald Welsh alias Jerry or Jeremiah Welsh alias Jerry Walsh, who on the evening of the 11th of January last, shot a man named Edward Collins in the saloon of Calvin Paige No. 156 Madison street near Wells, was placed before the bar of the Superior Court to stand his trial upon the charge of murder. The commission of the fatal deed, the arrest of the prisoner, the verdict of the Coroner's jury, the arraignment and committal by the Grand Jury are all facts well known to the readers of the Tribune, so that a brief recapitulation will be sufficient to cause an intelligent remembrance of the particulars of the case. The prosecution expects to prove in evidence that during the early part of the day in the evening of which the murder was perpetrated Collins and Welsh had a quarrel about some real or fancied insult or injury one of them had received, but they parted without the interchange of blows. In the afternoon Welsh borrowed a revolver saying that if Collins insulted him again he would shoot him. Afterwards, about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the men met in Paige's saloon when the difficulty between them was renewed. The deceased struck Welsh twice, but lightly, when the prisoner drew his revolver and shot the other—the bullet taking effect in the chest. The men then grappled together and fell to the floor—Collins uppermost, when a second discharge of the pistol sent a bullet into the abdomen of the already wounded man, causing his instant death.

Welsh was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the last January term, but the case was transferred to the Superior Court under the statute which provides that when a case is continued for a term in the Circuit, and the sessions of the Superior Court commence prior to the session of the former the case shall be transferred. Efforts were made to take the case back to the Circuit Court, but the intervention of the statute in question prevented such re-transfer. The trial has been set for two previous terms, but on the first occasion a continuance was granted at the request of the prosecution, and on the second it was postponed on account of the alleged sickness—and inability to appear in Court—of the defendant.

Welsh, yesterday, through his Counsel, asked for a continuance of the case, pleading his inability to proceed to trial with justice to himself, without the presence of Hugh Archibald McColl, formerly an employee at an oyster saloon on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, and who "efiant believed" to be about the only spectator of the struggle, not interested in the prosecution. The defense only obtained a subpoena for this man a few hours before the case came into Court, supposing he would be called by the prosecution. The subpoena was duly issued, but failed to discover the whereabouts of McColl.

The Court overruled the application, considering that proper diligence had not been exerted by the defense, in attempting at so late an hour to obtain a witness they deemed so important.

The rest of the day was entirely occupied in empannelling a jury, the requisite twelve "good men and true" not being selected until about sixty had been examined. Some few of the jurors were excused by mutual consent of the prosecution and defense, many were refused because they had formed an opinion on the case from the perusal of newspaper reports, and more because they had "conscientious scruples" against returning a verdict which would result in the execution of a death sentence. One individual excused on this ground amended his objections to hanging, but was "willing to inflict a pretty severe sentence for murder—say three or four years in the penitentiary." At length about five o'clock the panel was completed, and the following jurors duly sworn: Frederick Schmoe, Henry Johns, F. Buckholz, S. H. Jefferson, Henry M. Wright, Franklin Gilmore, L. W. McConnell, S. G. Hooker, James L. Watson, John H. Clough, William J. Butler, and Isaac D. Pioneer.

On motion of State's Attorney Reed, and with the consent of the defense, the jury were then suitably cautioned and discharged until half past nine o'clock this morning, when the case will be opened and evidence received.

The prisoner is a young man about twenty-six or seven years of age, five feet four or six inches in height, slenderly built, with dark hair and eyes, and a somewhat unprepossessing appearance, bearing rather legibly the marks of dissipation. He seems to fully appreciate the serious position he occupies, and manifests a nervous but earnest interest in the case.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Reports of Committees—Passage of Ordinances—The Special Committee on Bribery and Corruption—A New Steam Fire Engine Ordered—Adjourn Until this Evening.

An adjourned special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the following members being present: His Honor, the Mayor, and Alds. Peacock, Shimp, Roberts, Barrett, Gallup, McRoy, Kann, Sheridan, Walsh, Wallwork, Comiskey, Sherwin, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Hood, Gastfield, Hatdey, Armstrong, Franzen, Hottinger, Sullivan, Lawson, O'Sullivan, Woodman.

FIRE ENGINES.

The Committee on Fire and Water, reported in favor of granting the petition of residents in the vicinity of Ward's Rolling Mill for a hand fire engine. Report adopted.

The same Committee reported in favor of a steam fire engine for Carville, and authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase one. Report adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, reported, recommending the paving of Wabash avenue from Randolph to Twenty-second streets, with wooden block pavement. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported ordinance for sidewalk on both sides of Wolcott street, from Kinzie to Indiana streets. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also on west side of Wolcott from Elm to Division streets. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also for paving Wolcott street between Kinzie and Michigan streets, with wooden block pavement. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also for paving Michigan between Cass and Clark streets with wooden block pavement. Laid over and ordered published.

Also for widening Green Bay street between Elm and Cedar streets. Laid over and ordered published.

Also for planking an alley in block 10, Butler, Wright and Webster's addition, and block 17 in Newberry's addition. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, reported in favor of an ordinance for a sidewalk on Morgan, between Taylor and Johnson streets. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also for a sidewalk on west side of Twelfth street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also for a sidewalk on south side of Park avenue, from Robey street to lot 51 —— addition. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also for sidewalk on south side of Fulton between Lincoln and Robey streets. Report adopted and ordinance passed.

Also for sidewalk on west side of Leavitt street. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

Also for sidewalk on east side of Lincoln from Madison to Warren streets. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

Also for sidewalk on north side of Washington from Hoyne to Robey. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

Also for sidewalk on east side of Ann street, from Madison to Randolph streets. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

Also for sidewalk on north side of West Jackson street, from Aberdeen to Rucker street. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

Also, for sidewalk on south side of Walnut street, from Lincoln to Robey. Report adopted, and ordinance passed.

Also, for sidewalk on north side of Washington street, from Leavitt to Oakley streets. Report adopted, and ordinance passed.

The Committee on Gas Lights reported upon the communication of Ald. Woodward, that upon consultation with the City Attorney, they were of opinion that no action could be maintained against the gas companies for failure to supply citizens with gas according to contract. Report accepted.

The committee on Local Assessments reported in favor of confirming an assessment for opening an alley from West White to Oak street. Adopted, and the assessment confirmed.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred certain resolutions covering charges of bribery against certain members of the Common Council, reported the testimony taken, in full, and also presented a supplementary report to effect stating that J. M. Walker, one of the witnesses, refused to appear before the Committee and testify; and that Patrick Murray and P. T. Sherlock also refused to testify. They doubted their power to compel their testimony and asked to be discharged.

Ald. Sherwin insisted that the entire testimony should be read. This was done.

The report was accepted.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported in favor of the application of the Board of Police Commissioners for the purchase of ground on West Lake street between Paulina and Reuben streets for the purpose of erecting a fire and police station, and that an order be passed authorizing the purchase of the lot, the cost not to exceed $3,600.

On motion the order was amended so as to read "or other property in the vicinity," and as amended the order passed.

The same committee reported in favor of the purchase of two lots in Bridgeport for similar purposes, and suggested the passage of the necessary order. The order was passed.

The Council then adjourned to half past seven o'clock this Wednesday evening.

Religion in the Army.

A Union Meeting will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, on Wednesday evening, April 26th, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea, of New York, will address the meeting upon the army work of the Christian Commission. The many hundreds who desired to attend Sabbath evening and could not for want of room, will thus have an opportunity to hear these eloquent champions of the "Boys in Blue." Seats free.

As reasons existed which made it necessary that the above meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association should occur on Wednesday evening, in many of the Churches, the ordinary services held upon that evening will be omitted.

The following Churches have already signified their intention of omitting the Wednesday evening service, and many others will do the same: First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, Third Presbyterian, Olivet Presbyterian, South Presbyterian, Edward's Presbyterian, Westminster Presbyterian, Desplaines Street M. E. Church, Jefferson Street M. E. Church, Clark Street M. E. Church.

To the Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools.

For the purpose of taking part in the reception of the remains of President Lincoln, on their arrival in this city, the teachers and pupils of the public schools will assemble at their respective school houses at nine o'clock on Monday morning, May 1st, except the school at Holstein, which will convene at the school house of District No. Twelve.

The schools will leave their school buildings, under charge of their respective teachers, in season to reach the place assigned them in the procession, on Michigan avenue, between Harrison street and Park place, as early as a quarter past ten o'clock.

The order of the procession will be announced by the Committee having charge of the schools.

Every teacher will be required to take charge of her division at the school building, accompany it to the place designated for the school in the procession, see to the safe return of her pupils to the school building at the close of the exercises of the day, and then dismiss them until Wednesday morning, May 3d. LEVI D. TAFT,
President Board of Education.
J. L. PICKARD, Secretary Board of Education.

CONVENTION OF WESTERN BRANCHES U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A convention of delegates from the Western Branches of the U. S. Christian Commission, convened in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in this city, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Walter S. Carter of Milwaukee, was appointed temporary chairman, and J. B. Parsons of St. Louis, Secretary. After devotional exercises, the following committees were chosen:

Enrollment—C. N. Todd, Philip Phillips.
Permanent Organization—Wm. Reynolds, J. G. Barrett, Rev. John Moffat.
Business—Rev. L. Moss, A. G. Tyng, Isaac Russell.

The Enrollment Committee reported the following delegates in attendance:

Central Office Philadelphia—Rev. L. Moss, Home Secretary, Chaplain C. C. McCabe.
Cincinnati—Philip Phillips, W. J. Breed.
Wheeling—Rev. S. R. Barnitz, Rev. J. Moffat, Rev. J. B. Blakeney.
Louisville—Isaac Russell, J. G. Barrett, Rev. J. F. Lloyd.
Indianapolis—C. N. Todd, F. Beggs, E. J. Stoker.
Milwaukee—W. S. Carter, D. W. Perkins.
Detroit—F. Raymond, Rev. G. Taylor.
Peoria—Wm. Reynolds, A. G. Tyng.
St. Louis—J. H. Parsons, E. Ticknor.
Chicago—J. L. Reynolds, S. P. Farrington, B. F. Jacobs, D. L. Moody.
Memphis—Rev. F. G. Ensign, Field Agent, E. A. Burnell.

Rev. R. J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New York, and Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Iowa, were invited to participate in the doings of the Convention.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

President—Walker S. Carter.
Vice-Presidents—J. L. Reynolds, C. N. Todd, Isaac Russell.
Secretaries—J. H. Parsons, F. Raymond.

The report was adopted.

The various branches were then called upon for reports, which were presented up to the hour of adjournment, at noon. In the afternoon the same order of business was resumed until reports from all the branches represented had been received.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, of this city, was present during a portion of the afternoon session and briefly addressed the Convention.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the pastors of Evangelical Churches and the editors of the Evangelical religious papers of this city be invited to attend the sessions of this Convention and take part in the deliberations.

This morning at 9 o'clock, Mrs. Wittenmyer will explain the work of the Special Diet Kitchens, after which Rev. R. J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, will speak regarding the organization of Ladies Christian Commissions.

A. WARD.—This gentleman will continue his course of highly instructive and amusing lectures on the Mormons, through the week, at Smith & Nixon's Hall. No one should let the opportunity pass to see and hear the "man of sin." His bigamous relations will apply to Ward his listeners.

MARTHA.

The ever favorite and popular opera of Martha, with its beautiful and homelike melodies, was produced last night to one of the largest audiences of the season. The cast was very strong, embracing the following artists: Martha, Kellogg; Nancy, Morensi; Plunkett, Susini; Lionel, Lotti; Tristram, Colletti; Susini and Lotti appearing for the first time this season. A more powerful or effective cast we do not think could have been grouped together for the production of this favorite work. The sparkling overture, developing the leading themes of the opera and full of such great harmonic power, was superbly played by the orchestra, the crescendos especially being managed with great regularity and evenness of development.

Martha and Nancy found splendid representatives in our two American singers Kellogg and Morensi. We would not pit nationality against nationality, but in this instance such a triumph is deserving of the distinction. The Italian stage, with its wealth of fine voices and its long array of conquests, can well afford to grant this distinction considering the paucity of opportunities in opera to accord praise to American artists. In music and in action both Kellogg and Morensi filled the demands of their roles. The whole action of the opera was enlivened and relieved with their animation, exuberance of spirit and overflowing life. Elegant in every movement, graceful in every gesture, arch, naive in every development of the characters, their voices blending in excellent harmony, they achieved a triumph worth the winning. Kellogg sang the qui solo vergin rosa with exquisite feeling and delicacy of execution, and received an enthusiastic encore, in which she sang the English words, a change most acceptable to the audience. In the concerted pieces, also, her beautiful voice told with fine effect, and bravos and bouquets testified the position Kellogg holds in the hearts of opera goers. Morensi also gave us her best voice and some magnificent dramatic touches, especially in the drawing-room scene with Tristram and the spinning wheel scene, in which her *to son Betsy* was the very essence of archness and grace.

Lotti, who came here a few years ago in chorus, then in secondary parts, has now made his debut as a principal. He has rapidly developed into a principal light tenor, we have no hesitation in saying by far the best light tenor on the stage in this country, if not in any other. His voice is full, round and rich, of exquisite sweetness and purity throughout the entire register, his highest tones clear as silver, and the medium and lower full of feeling. His success was unequivocal from the start, and every effort was received with the heartiest of plaudits. The ease and grace with which he rendered the *m' appari tut' amor*, and the beauty and sympathy with which he invested it, secured an encore. His fine voice dividing the great billows of Susini's bass in the *duo solo, profugo*, and twining about it as a vine twines about a rugged oak, gained another, and in the final measure of qui sola vergin rosa he helped Kellogg achieve her splendid triumph.

Susini always sings well, although we do not think Plunkett the best character in his repertoire. Dramatically, there is no exception to be taken, but musically the role is too light. Susini is ponderous and massive, and can grasp the sublime much more easily than the plain every day routine. Still his personation was very fine.

Colletti, the deep, the profound, almost the sepulchral, astonished us by his sudden change, and the ease with which he assumed the buffo. His action in the drawing room scene was full of jollity, and though somewhat elephantine, and displayed excellent pantomime and byplay.

The choruses, as a whole, were well rendered. One or two, however, were out of time, a negligence hardly excusable in music so familiar. With these exceptions, the opera passed off excellently, and with a grace and elegance in the principal parts we have never before witnessed.

To-night, Norma.

Value of a Dollar.

The value of a dollar has often been the subject of dispute even before the introduction of quotations of gold premiums. It is, however, usually conceded that a dollar is worth—just what it will fetch, and the determination of its real worth is therefore dependent on the mart in which we seek to spend it.

There is one place in Chicago where, over the same counter, the value of a dollar varies wicely. Sometimes—we know not that it is very often—it will fetch a piano, at others a watch, again a tea set, now knives and forks, then a brooch, here a ring, there a writing desk, with many articles of minor import. In that establishment the value of a dollar varies more in one minute than in the gold market in twelve months.

That place is the establishment of C. M. Dunn & Co., No. 152 Clark street—a place which is very extensively patronized by all sexes and ages. The proprietors do not admit that their plan of conducting business has anything to do with the lottery; indeed, it is very different from any of the lottery schemes or gift enterprises with the nature of which most people are familiar. The mode of operation is simply this: A number of envelopes are prepared, each of which contains a selection of receipts, songs, etc.; for these twenty-five cents are charged. Each envelope also contains a ticket which informs the holder that for the sum of one dollar he can buy an article named thereon—he buys or not as best suits his taste or convenience. The articles named in the certificates are of various kinds, embracing, in addition to those above mentioned, sets of jewelry, and other things too numerous to mention.

We speak of this as an item of news, neither commending nor deprecating the enterprise. The store is crowded from morning till night, and has attracted the attention of our reporter, as it has that of many thousands who walk along Clark street, near Monroe.

LOCAL MATTERS.

It is often Difficult to Determine between cause and effect; and the whole community are just now experiencing that difficulty, and are unable to decide satisfactorily whether the large and elegant store of C. M. Dunn & Co., with the magnificent stock contained therein, is the cause or effect of the astonishing success of their metropolitan enterprise or gift sale, the depot of which is at 152 South Clark street. The following is but a meagre selection of names of those persons and articles bought for the price of one dollar:

Wm. Yawman, 61 Whiting street, castor, $10; Miss Emma Cole, 222 Jefferson street, butter dish, $10; H. Andrews, 137 Archer road, hunting watch, $20; J. M. Greenbaum, 55 Third avenue, breakfast castor, $10; H. Rosbrook, 133 W. Monroe street, Verge watch, $40; Chas. M. Ros, 112 Sherman street, card basket, $12; H. Miller, Seneca street, watch, $10; Mrs. E. Kine, Cyboeurne avenue, watch, $10; C. H. Howard, Palatine, Ill., castor, $15; C. O. Waldron, Rockford, hunting watch, $35; E. S. Hall, Waltham, Mass., album, $15; C. H. Salisbury, Throop and Jackson streets, album, $10; James Morrison, Burlington, silver tea-set, $70. ap26-u771-1t

"Atlantic," "Harper," and "Young Folks' Magazine" for May, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. ap26-u778-1t

"Poor Tom's a'cold."
How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, haunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire,
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.
Be wise, poor Tom!
And harken Thomas, to instruction:
For all ills there's a remedy is found,
A panacea, certain, pleasant, sure.
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake,
Will kill the demons that thy stomach vex,—
Will slay them, Thomas, for thy stomach's sake.
New life, new strength to thee shall come
By using this Elixir wonderful.
PLANTATION BITTERS will restore thy health,
Thy troubles cure, and leave thy mind at peace.
ap19-u119-1td&w

Use "Dr. Blank's Eruptive Ointment," and Scratch no More.—Everybody afflicted with diseases of the skin, such as Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, &c., should give this remedy a trial; it has never yet failed to cure those *itching* diseases so common of late. It contains no *mercury* or other dangerous matter, while all other medicines that pretend to cure skin diseases are composed almost entirely of the *death destroying* mercury. We guarantee a cure in all cases. Sent by mail on receipt of 65 cents.

Sold by druggists generally at 50 cents per box. H. Scovil, 78 Randolph street, Chicago, general agent. ap11u177-1m6tow

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle. mh27-u711-2mawar

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc.

Also Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, 287 Pearl street, New York. mar15-u822-ly S&W

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Disabled Soldiers—Receive scholarships at the SCHOOL OF TRADE, 192 Lake street, at half price. In the PREPARATORY CLASS *ladies boys* can be admitted May 1st. april-u190-10t

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. mh19-k339-1m

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, April 25.

FLOUR—Firm but inactive. Sales 100 brls good superfine extra at $5.75; 100 brls superfine at $4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales on 'Change 12,000 bu at at No.1 at 20¼ for summer receipts. Oats—Sales 1,000 bu at 38c delivered.

The Wheat market at the Newhall House this evening held firmly at $1 21 cash.

St. Louis Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 25.

TOBACCO—Unchanged. Green and damaged, $3 60 to $5; fair do at $5.40 to $5.85; Planter's do at $6.00 to $8; common shipping leaf, $11 to $13; medium do at $13.25 to $14.25; common manufacturing leaf at $24.00.

FLOUR—Active; double extra $11.75; choice at $4.75; super at $8.10; single extra at $9.0.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.63; Prime at $1.58; Choice, $1.65. Corn firm. Mixed 80c; Yellow, 80c; Mixed and yellow mixed White at $1.05 per bushel. Oats dull at 65c. Barley, Mixed Fall, $1.25; Choice to at $1.45.

WHISKEY—Sales 12 brls at $2.12 per gallon; light demand.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, April 25—9 p. m.

CLEARED—Paramount, Morris; Queen City, La Salle, 54,000 ft lumber, 10 m a'clog, 100 m shingles, 40 m lath; Drift, LaSalle, 65,000 ft lumber; Firesetter, LaSalle, 108,000 ft lumber; Africa, LaSalle, 1,140 brls salt; Marion, Ottawa; Sunrise, LaSalle, 1,115 brls salt; Sebastopol, Lockport; Champion, LaSalle, 120 m ft lumber; Rocket, Lockport; Ocean Spray, Ottawa; Monitor, LaSalle, 125,000 ft lumber; P. Northrup, M. Lansing; A. Leach, LaSalle, 1,100 brls salt; Danube, Ottawa; Acadia, LaSalle, 115,471 ft lumber; J. Crosby, Seneca; Constitution, LaSalle, 90,521 ft lumber; Lemont, Morris; Gen Sherman, Morris.

ARRIVED—J. R. Chapin, LaSalle, 3,100 bu corn and 122,100 bu scelter; F. A. Douglas, Morris, 130 tons coal; Cyclo, Seneca, 5,100 bu corn; Imperial, Lockport, 3,700 bu corn, 15,000 bu bran, 15,000 bu chip stuff; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn; H. G. Gaylord, Ottawa, 3,114 bu corn, 50 bu beans.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, L. I., April 20th, by Rev. J. B. Thomas, Mr. FAYETTE HOOKER, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss FRANCES E. REED, of the former city.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, April 23d, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARIA H. ASHTON, wife of Mr. John Ashton, in the 36th year of her age.

☞ Buffalo, Toronto and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this city, on Monday, April 24th, Mrs. HELEN C. MOWRY, wife of Wilson A. Mowry, aged 30 years and 30 days.

The remains will be taken to Menasha, Wis., for interment.

☞ Springfield, Mass., Republican and Rhode Island papers please copy.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. We give our personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at Dwellings or at our Salesrooms. Parties breaking up housekeeping will find it to their advantage to see us before disposing of their goods. Our regular sale days of Furniture and Household Goods, at our salesrooms, are Tuesdays and Fridays. mh10-h58-1y 4ttp

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
WE WILL SELL
On Wednesday, April 26, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.,
THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF
F. PORTER THAYER & CO.,
101 LAKE STREET,
Consisting in part of Parlor and Library Suits, in Rosewood, Oak, Oiled Walnut and Mahogany, with Plush, Brocatelle, Coteline, Reps and Haircloth coverings.
Chamber Suits in Oiled Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, Ash and Chestnut; Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Center Tables, Bouquet Stands, Library Tables, Pillar and Scroll Leg Extension Dining Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Upholstered and Cane-seat Office Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Cottage and French Bedsteads, &c., &c.,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Together with a large amount of Goods not specified in this advertisement.
The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, day before the sale.
The Whole to be Sold Preparatory to their Removal.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

F. PORTER THAYER & CO.
WILL REMOVE,
On 1st of May, to Their Factory,
Where they will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of Cabinet and Office Work, Chamber Suits, &c., &c. They will continue to manufacture any styles of Furniture desired,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph street, corner of Jefferson.
ap11-u38-1t

GILBERT & SAMPSON.—We shall sell at our salesrooms, on TUESDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, a large and very superior assortment of
SECOND HAND AND NEW
FURNITURE,
Including several fine Parlor Sets, and Chamber Suits, Secretaries and Book Cases, Sideboards, with marble tops, fine Rosewood Etagere, with mirror back and side brackets. Also fine Brussel's Carpets, as good as new. Also one Rosewood Case 7-octave Piano Forte, several elegant Oval Mirrors, with fine gold leaf frames richly ornamented. Also four windows of Silk and Worsted Damask Curtains, lot of Linen Goods, Silver Plated Ware. Also several Oil Paintings, together with a general assortment of Household Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.
ap22-u653-2t STATE

GILBERT & SAMPSON.—We shall sell at Dwelling House
258 WABASH AVENUE,
On THURSDAY, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, the entire Furniture and Household Goods of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general assortment of
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DININGROOM FURNITURE.
Brussel's and Ingrain Carpets, splendid Spring Beds, Hair and other Mattresses, including China, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.
ap25-u57-3t SOUTH WATH

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A large Boarding House
AT AUCTION,
On Friday April 28th, at 9 o'clock,
We shall sell at the large four story Brick House No. 288 State street, opposite the Orient House, the entire Furniture &c., consisting of a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining Room Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, stoves, &c., &c.
GILBERT SAMPSON, Auctioneer.
ap25-u44-1w-taf

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AUCTIONEERS.
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY, April 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the late Dr. Pitney,
At 115 Michigan Avenue,
The entire Furniture of said house, consisting of Parlor, Diningroom, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.
ALSO,
The Carriages and Harnesses, and all the Office Furniture, Books, Instruments, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.
By order of the Executors.
ap25-u25-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts, will give particular attention to the sale of Household Goods, at private dwellings and their salerooms.
mh25 r60-3m-1tp

13 PONIES
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 3½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets,
THIRTEEN PONIES,
Most of them broke to harness, and all excellent saddle animals. They can be seen at Boynton's Stable on State street, on TUESDAY.
ap25-u444-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE
STOCK OF
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Just received from New York,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 105 and 107 Dearborn street. We have just received upwards of forty cases of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods which will be sold for cash without reserve. The stock consists of a desirable lot of Dress Goods; various brands of Prints, Stripes, Denims, Bales Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, cases bleached do., do., Flannels, Ginghams, Checks, Cambrics, Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres, Neck-Ties, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ap20u25-2t Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, April 27th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of B. C. HOUGH, Esq.,
155 Jefferson Street,
Comprising Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c.
ap25-u26-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, April 27, at 10 o'clock,
At Dwelling House No. 175 West Washington street, the entire furniture of a family going East, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ap25u77-6t Auctioneers.

PIANO FORTE, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
On Friday, April 28, at 9½ o'clock,
At Dwelling House No. 186 Michigan avenue, corner Van Buren street. Rich Rosewood Parlor Set, in hair cloth, Rosewood Parlor Set, in crimson Plush. Reception Chairs, rich gilt frame Mirrors, marble top Tables, Brussels, 3 Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mahogany Chairs, Sofas, Easy Chairs and Secretary, Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber Sets, Dining Room, Kitchen Furniture, etc. Also, a 7-Octave, full rosewood case, Piano Forte—Made by Hazleton & Co.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ap25u604t Auctioneers.

FURNITURE OF A BOARDING HOUSE,
AT AUCTION,
On Friday, April 28, at 9½ o'clock,
At Boarding House No 285 South Clark street. The entire furniture of a Boarding House with forty rooms, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glass Ware, Stoves, Sewing Machines, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ap25u61-6t Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSE FURNITURE, Piano Forte, &c., at Auction, on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 361 Ohio street, east of Rush street. The entire furniture of J. F. B. GRACE, Esq., consisting of rich and elegant rosewood Parlor Set, in green rep, Easy Chairs to match; rosewood marble-top Tables, rich gilt frame Mirrors, elegant Lace and Damask Curtains, rosewood and walnut Chamber Sets, rich velvet carpets, oak Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Mattresses, Bedding, Bed and Table Linen, &c.
ALSO,
A fine rosewood case PIANO FORTE, 7¼ Octave, made by Kurtzman & Kinze, is nearly new, and is elegantly finished.
The furniture can be seen day before the sale.
ALSO,
One Top Buggy, with pole and shafts.
ap25u85-5t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Dining Saloon Furniture, Liquors, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at Seneca Wright's Dining Saloon, in Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, we shall sell the entire Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Crockery, Glass, Table Cutlery, Mirrors, Castors, Spoons, Forks, Engravings, Cooking and Office Stoves, Clocks, &c.
Also—The Bar Counter. All kinds of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.
By order of L. READ, Mortgagee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ap26u79-7t Auctioneers.

BYRANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN,
Auctioneers.
Household Furniture, Bar Fixtures, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 26th, at 10 o'clk, we will sell on the premises, 19 Market street, known as the Vermont House, all the Household Furniture, to-wit: Mahogany Sofas and Chairs, Tables, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, &c., &c.
Also—Counter and Bar, Kegs, Cigar Case, Decanters, Glassware, &c., &c. RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN,
ap25-u622-2t Auctioneers.

HOTEL FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer,
Will sell on THURSDAY MORNING, April 27th inst., at 10 A. M., the Furniture and Fixtures of the "Nameless House," corner of Canal and Randolph streets, West Side, consisting of everything necessary to run a hotel in that locality.
ALSO,
A Billiard Table and the fixtures of a first-class Saloon. Terms cash. ap25u79-3t

C. C. C.
There will be a meeting of the members of the CHICAGO CITIZEN CORPS, on
Thursday Evening at Eight O'clock,
at the store of E. B. MYERS, No. 111 LAKE STREET, in relation to the expediency of joining in the funeral obsequies of our lamented President.
It is expected that all those who have ever identified themselves with the Citizen Corps, will be present to consult together and decide upon the manner they will testify their respect for the departed. ap26-u83-1t

TWO HARDWARE SALESMEN
WANTED.
Address Box 381, Milwaukee Post Office
State whether married or single. How many years experience in the Hardware business. Give reference and name of party now with. State age and what salary would be expected. All communications confidential.
Milwaukee, April 20th, 1865. ap26-u605-3t-litp

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Washington street, bet. State and Dearborn sts.
Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle, Balcony and Orchestra seats, $1.50. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. BOXES—Orchestra Seats have been placed on the same footing as all of the Reserved Seats. Family Circle, 50 cents. Private Boxes, according to location. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5½ P. M.
☞ Entrance to Family Circle on State street.

Inauguration Season.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU.
Notice to Subscribers and Public. Having been obliged to postpone the inaugurating night last week on account of the late sad event, and the reception of the remains of the much beloved President to Monday and Tuesday of next week, rendering necessary a suspension of the Opera on those nights.
Mr. GRAU, therefore, respectfully announces that he has concluded, to the satisfaction of a large number of subscribers, that the subscription nights for the present week be as follows:
WEDNESDAY, 5th Subscription Night—Norma;
THURSDAY, 6th Subscription Night—Faust;
FRIDAY 7th Subscription Night, by universal request, Il Poliuto.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Grand GALA MATINEE at 2½ o'clock. Doors open at 1½ o'clock—MARTHA.
This evening, WEDNESDAY, April 26th, Fifth Subscription Night. Bellini's masterwork, the tragic opera,
NORMA.
CAROZZI ZUCCHI in her renowned role of Norma; MORENSI, ADALGISA, MASSIMILIANI, POLLIONE; SUSINI, OROVESO, XIMENES, FLAVIO.
Conductor and Musical Director, CARL BERGMANN.
Stage Director .... Signor AMATI DUBREUIL.
To-morrow, Sixth Subscription Night—FAUST. KELLOGG in her great original role of Marguerite, with MORENSI, FICHER, LOTTI, BELLINI, LORINI, MULLER.
TREASURER .... GEO. B. ATKINS.
OPERA LIBRETTI.
Correct opera books, expressly arranged as the operas are performed, translated correctly, word for word, will be for sale at the Ticket Office, and in the evening at the Opera House. Visitors are requested, for their own interest and satisfaction, not to purchase them elsewhere. ap26-u531-1t

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD .... Manager.
A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at the GRAND MATINEE and also in the evening, at the usual hour, will be presented the Great Irish drama of
PEEP O'DAY;
OR, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.
With new scenery, thrilling dramatic effects, songs, dances, &c., and a great cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS.
Change of Time—Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Prices of admission: Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle 25 cents; Secured Seats 75 cents. To be had at the principal hotels, and the Box Office from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance.
Last two nights of the engagement of Miss LEO HUDSON, and her celebrated trained horse, Sensation. TUESDAY, April 25th, will be presented for the first time in this city, the spectacular equestrian drama,
ROOKWOOD;
OR, DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.
Dick Turpin .... Miss Leo Hudson
Bonny Black Bess .... Sensation
Wednesday Afternoon, Leo Hudson Matinee.
Wednesday, benefit of Miss Leo Hudson.
Thursday—Mr. and Miss COULDOCK.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—The Party for my Benefit, postponed on Friday last, that lost, will take place
To-Night (Wednesday) the 26th.
All scholars, subscribers and also all lovers of a nice select party, are respectfully invited to attend.
ap26-u69-1t E. PANZER, Pianist to the Academy.

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.
DAN RICE'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE!
And MORAL EXHIBITION,
Will exhibit in Chicago for FOUR DAYS ONLY, commencing
Wednesday, April 26, '65,
ON THE
Lot cor. State and Twelfth streets.
Doors open every afternoon at 1½ o'clock, every evening at 7. The Grand Procession will be made on Monday, April 26, at 10 a. m. Don't fail to see it.
Dan Rice's Academy of Educated Animals will be introduced at every exhibition by Dan Rice in person. For particulars see large bills, &c.
Admission 50 cents; children under 10 years of age, 25 cents. ap17-u76-12t 5tkp

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
J. H. DARTON .... Acting and Stage Manager.
CHANGE OF TIME!
Doors open at 7 o'clock .... Curtain rises at 8.
Attraction on the Increase. First appearance of CHARLEY GARDNER and Miss EMMA GARDNER. Great success of BILLY EMERSON, the WEAVER SISTERS, TOM RUSSELL and VICTORIA HOWARD.
On THURSDAY EVENING will be presented the beautiful equestrian spectacle, MAZEPPA. The fiery steed has been kindly tendered by Mr. Pat Morgan. The beautiful imported full blooded animal can be seen at Mr. Pat Morgan's Boarding and Sale Stables in the rear of the Sherman House. ap26—1w

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD
BALL
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE
SANITARY FAIR,
AT BRYAN HALL,
Monday, May 8th.
Tickets, $1. For sale by members and principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores. ap25u18-6t

SANITARY FAIR SOCIABLE
at Mr. MARTINE'S Dancing Academy,
This Wednesday Evening.
Tickets can be had at the door or at Root & Cady's Music Store. ap25u33 11tkp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Monday evening, April 24th, and every evening during the week. The great company in a great programme. The Hotel d'Afrique, The Surprise Party, The Persecuted Darkey, Norma Duett, Arlington's Burlesque, &c. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Box office open from 10 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
ap23—1w R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents for the great book "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons." One agent got 25 subscribers in six hours—enclose stamp. H. KIDDER, 88 Washington-st, Chicago. ap26u92 3t

WANTED—Agents—This day to deliver pamphlet "Northwestern Conspiracy" in this city. To ladies and male agents who can bring good references, the best wages will be paid. Call this day at Room 10, Reynolds Block, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, between 9 and 3 o'clk to-day. ap26u75-1t

WANTED—Agents—Men and women, for the great work, Pauline Cushman, the Union Spy and Scout, and other Thrilling Stories. Address with stamp S. M. KENNEDY, 194 Clark-st., Chicago. ap25u—4t

WANTED—Agents—$200 a month can be made selling our new pictures—Grant's Campaign, and Raising the Old Flag Over Fort Sumter, and others. Send for our new circular. GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago. ap25u79-6t

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell a splendid Steel Plate Portrait of President Lincoln, 19x24, by JOHN SATAIN. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1 50. P. H. RANDALL & CO., 87 Washington-st. ap25 u61-4t

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. This Machine will stitch, fell, tuck, hem, cord, quilt and embroider. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH; every second stitch can be cut and the cloth cannot be pulled apart. Each Machine warranted five years. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room 8, P. O. Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. ap24u85-6t

WANTED—Agents—For some of the most popular and rapidly selling agency books extant, among which are "Morgan and his Captors," "Scott's Chronicles of the Rebellion," "Kennedy's History of the Rebellion." &c. Apply to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. ap21u44-1t

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month, to sell the "Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine." Price $18. Every machine warranted for five years. This machine will stitch, fell, hem, tuck, cord, quilt and embroider beautifully. Makes the Elastic Lock-stitch—the best stitch for family use. We are selling the "Original Common Sense Machine," small size, at a reduced price. Address A. GRANT & CO., Post Office Block, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4020. ap21u59-6t

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18, fully warranted for three years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the celebrated "lock stitch." We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on R. T. BUSH & CO. Reception rooms 79 and 81 Dearborn street, (second floor,) Chicago, Ill. Caution—Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off worthless machines under the same name. They are miserable counterfeits and an imposition on the public.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day male or female, having a capital of $5 to $6, can clear $50 per week, at home, in a light, honorable business. Persons having a few hours daily to spare, can learn the particulars, by enclosing two stamps and addressing R. WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago, Ill. ap18-r647-10t

Lost.

LOST—A small black pocket book, with the words "U. S. Currency" on the outside. It contained two $20 bills and one $5 bill, and some small currency. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder, by leaving it at the south-east corner of Superior and Market streets. MRS. HAMMOND.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 133 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO, via MISSOURI RIVER.—Montana and Idaho Transportation Line. The new, fast light draught Steamer ROANOKE, will leave St. Louis for Fort Benton, May 1st, 1865; Steamer FANNY OGDEN, do, May 15, 1865. We expect to send a boat weekly as above, during the months of April and May, 1865. We are prepared to furnish transportation through Bills of Lading to Silver City, last chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Bannock City and Gallatin.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. COPELIN, southwest corner of Main and Vine streets, or JNO. J. ROE & CO., Covenant street, between 3d and 4th streets, St. Louis, Mo., or J. C. WICKER, 210 South Water street, Chicago.

BACH & SALTONSTALL,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 29 Wall Street, New York.
Stocks and Bonds of all kinds bought and sold on commission.
JAS. R. BACH,
F. G. SALTONSTALL.

TO STOCK MEN—To rent, several thousand acres of enclosed pastures, on my Broadlands Farm, Champaign county. Price seventy-five cents per acre for the season. Also, some of the finest and best watered herding grounds in the State, in lots from two to ten thousand acres, situated in Ford, Livingston and Grundy Counties. Address M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign Co., Ill.
ap18-r65-7t 6tkp

To Rent.

TO RENT—Lofts, Offices and Storeroom in the large and substantial Brick Building, 125 Kinzie street.

TO RENT—A pleasant suite of rooms at 257 Illinois street. References required.

TO RENT—A large front room with a large light closet and a bedroom attached to it, at 218 East Lake street. Apply at HOLT & VOLKMAN.

TO RENT—A nice two story Frame House on Third avenue, near Twenty-first street. Apply to DR. BURNHAM, 70 Third avenue.

TO RENT—Two-story house, 12 rooms and bath room, corner of Harrison and Lindon streets, near termination of State street Car route. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 51 Clark street.

TO RENT—Store No. 134 Wells street. Inquire of WM. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Wanted to rent, by two gentlemen, a furnished room, on West Washington or Madison street, west of Halsted. Address P. O. Box 1318.

TO RENT—Fine first class new two story Brick House, with basement and barn, on West ...., next to horse cars. Rent $75 per month. Apply at 212 Water street.

TO RENT—The principal part of a first-class store, 120 Clark street, between Madison and Washington, with fixtures complete. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A Dwelling House, containing 12 rooms, with large yard full of shrubbery in a pleasant neighborhood, west of Union Park, with good barn. Rent $400 per year. Apply at 102 Lake street, up-stairs. E. R. GARD.

TO RENT—Two Cottage Houses of four rooms each, with barns, &c., corner Fulton and Indiana streets. The other at 140 West Liberty street. Apply to J. W. KIRCHENS, at Western Transportation Co.'s Office, foot of State street, on South Water.

TO RENT—Wanted, a house for a small family. West Side preferred. Address "J F A," Box 1630.

TO RENT—A nice Residence on Wabash avenue. Price $600. Terms, quarterly in advance. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, 132 Clark street.

TO RENT—For one year, from May 1st, the two south stores, Nos. 39 & 41 State street, being a portion of the room that I now occupy. Having disposed of the hardware department, the balance of my business will be continued in one of the stores that I now occupy, with a view of closing out the stock and house, using ... including the manufacture and jobbing of plain, planished and Japanned Tinware. A. G. GARFIELD, 11, 43 & 45 State street.

TO RENT—A foundry and fixtures, in a good location. Also, one upright drill, one turning lathe and a safe. Address Post Office Box 651.

TO RENT—A three story Store and dwelling on West Lake street, near Canal st., suitable for produce or other country and city trade. Rent $500 to a prompt tenant. Apply at No. 13 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Good reliable parties wishing to obtain suits or single rooms for the ensuing year, after May first, and furnish the same for themselves, and give good references, can be accommodated at the Union Park House, which is now being repaired and refitted into a first-class Boarding House. For further inquiry personal application can be made on, a forenoon or evening until Monday, May 1st, at 210 Washington street, near Franklin, to the proprietor and manager of the boarding department, Mrs. MINOR, or A. J. SEEEL, at the Chicago Mutual Electrical Institute, Lombard Block, Rooms 27 and 28. Union Park House, West Madison street, fronting Union Park, Chicago.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 60 Aberdeen street, containing eight rooms and four closets. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Two black Walnut Counters, 16 feet each; also, two Black Walnut Desk Rails. A. G. GARFIELD, 41, 43 and 45 State street.

TO RENT—Stores 40 and 42 Franklin street, near Lake, with good cellars, to rent from May 1st. S. S. HAYES, No. 2 Court House.

TO RENT—Two chambers, one furnished and the other not, at 847 State street.

TO RENT—Store 71 Dearborn street, now occupied by S. H. Kerfoot. A first-class store (No. 36) on South Water street. A large brick store and basement (No. 32) on North Dearborn street. Two small stores on Kinzie street, near Dearborn. Also, a large room centrally situated, on third floor, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also, offices and genteel lodging rooms in Larmon, McCormick's and Hilliard Blocks. Apply to C. A. SPRING, at McCormick's Reaper Factory, or at Room No. 8 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Five story building No. 278 South Water street, from May 1st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Stores 184 and 186 Kinzie street. Apply to SAML. JOHNSON, 88 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—The five-story Marble-front store, 232 Lake-st., with good dry cellar. The upper stories are well finished and plastered. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 51 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A fine business office. Apply at 128 South Clark-st., Room No. 1.

TO RENT—Connecting rooms first floor, over 204 and 206 Randolph-st., suitable for a dentist or physician. Inquire at 204 Randolph-st. GEO. R. GERTS & CO.

TO RENT—Part of large office on first floor, dry cellar and other storage room, in store 231 South Water st. WM. LITTLE & CO.

TO RENT—A fine residence on Michigan Avenue, north of Twelfth street. The owner and wife would prefer to board with the family, if agreeable. Address P. O. Box 5818, Chicago.

TO RENT—Stores and residences.—The one story stores, No. 50 and 51 Wells street; stores and basement No. 55 and 57 South Water street, and 135 State street; residences 14 and 15 Madison street, and 137 State, and residences in other localities. Apply to Carter H. Harrison, room No. 5, 90 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Several new marble front residences, large, and containing all the modern improvements, situated two blocks north of Union Park. Good barns on the premises. BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.

TO RENT—From May 1, wholesale stores 189 and 191 Water-st., with dry cellar. Also suits of offices and several lodging rooms. D. F. SHERMAN, Room 12, No. 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Stores and basements 123 and 125 Dearborn street, Nos. 201 and 31 Fourth avenue, water and gas, in good order. No. 113 East Adams street, water and gas, in good order. No. 71 Fifth street. Also, 34 Alexander street. Cottage, offices and sleeping rooms, near the new Chamber of Commerce Building. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8 at 97 Clark street.

TO RENT—Office No. 163 South Water street.

TO RENT—A Dwelling House, on Ontario street, containing eight rooms; water and gas in the house and a large barn. $50 per month rent. Inquire at 92 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—The five story marble building No. 11 Lasalle street, between So. Water and Lake streets. The five-story marble buildings, Nos. 21 and 23 Lake street. The five-story brick building No. 253 So. Water-st. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., office S. W. corner of Clark and Lake streets.

TO RENT—Lots on South Wells street, between Quincy and Lasalle sts.; lots on Jackson and Quincy sts., between Wells and Franklin; lots on Franklin st., between Adams and Quincy. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner Clark and Lake sts.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—At Lake View, a desirable two story Cottage, containing 8 rooms, large brick cellar, highly cultivated lot of 1¾ acres, fruit and ornamental trees, large garden well stocked. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. COOKSON, No. 7 Court House.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a two-story house and lot, with barn, and water in the house, on Sangamon street, near Milwaukee avenue. Price $1,700. Inquire at 141 South Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on 21st street, $7,000; one on Wabash avenue at $7,000, and one at $5,000. Park avenue, $6,000 and one at $3,600. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Two Cottage Houses on ground that can be leased for a term of years. Location Halsted street, near Van Buren. Inquire of J. H. SCHROEDER, southeast corner Hober and Van Buren streets.

FOR SALE—House at Evanston. Pleasantly located, west of Railroad. Lot 153x160. Offered for three days at only $2,000. Very cheap. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor. Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a new Frame House of seven rooms and Lot 50 by 125 feet, on Carroll st., between Wood and Lincoln, for $2,150. Frame Cottage and Lot, 548 Calumet avenue, near Rio Grande or 29th street, for $2,000. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Frame Residence Lot, 50 feet front, on Indiana avenue, near Monterey or 27th street, will be sold low, and immediate possession given. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Michigan avenue Residence in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office. A most eligibly situated and very elegant House and large Lot, on one of the best corners of the above avenue, north of Twelfth st.

FOR SALE—Cottage House of four rooms, pantry, closets and summer kitchen, with large barn, on Third avenue, near Liberty street. Apply at "Union Market," corner State and Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A new Cottage House, No. 353 Fulton-st., containing 7 rooms and closets and lot 25 feet by 125 feet, to an alley. Apply at No. 353 Fulton-st. JNO. OLIVER.

FOR SALE—House and Lot S. E. corner of Monroe and Aberdeen streets, (51 west Monroe). House contains all modern improvements, and is in first-rate repair. Possession given immediately. Inquire of MATHER & TAFT, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, a two-story frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 25 by 125 feet, with barn, 89 Aberdeen street, near Adams. Will be sold low and payment made easy. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, and immediate possession given—a good two-story Frame House and lot. The lot is 25 feet front by 112, and the house contains 8 rooms and summer kitchen, pantry and clothes room. For particulars inquire on the premises, 64 West Harrison street. The above property will rent to pay 20 per cent on the purchase.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—300 acres of choice Gardening Land, three miles from the city, will be sold at low price and in 40 acre tracts if desired. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—One of the best Farms in Jo Daviess County, located near a Depot, 240 acres with plenty of wood and water. Price $25 per acre—about the cost of improvements. It is a decided bargain, yet I must be sold immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A Country Residence. House entirely new, with a few acres of ground, beautifully located in a desirable suburb, one hour's ride by railroad from the city. Offered for a few days. Price $10,000. Address Drawer 3780, Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—Schooner Hero for sale cheap. Apply to R. P. DAVIS, corner South Water and Clark sts., Room No. 4, Wheeler's Building, (upstairs) Chicago.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady as nurse for children. Information given at Dr. STITT'S Office, 193 Dearborn street, Rooms 13 and 14. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 and 7 till 9 P. M.

WANTED—Situation—By two girls (sisters) to work in a private family. One to do cooking, washing and ironing, and the other to do second work or general house work. Would prefer to live with a family. Address SARAH, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As copyist by a lady who writes well and expeditiously. Can attend to a store or take charge of the linen room of a hotel. The highest reference can be given. Address "M A O," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable girl to do waiting and chamber work, or would have no objection to do house work. Call at 483 South Wells street.

WANTED—Situation—As seamstress or to do chamber work. Has a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. Address for two days, "M K," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As Entry or Shipping Clerk, in a wholesale grocery or commission house, by a person thoroughly acquainted with the country commission business. Best of references given, both in city and country. Address for two days, "W H R," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—A girl wishes a situation in a respectable family, as seamstress. Would have no objection to do chamber work, or assist to take care of children. Please address "M," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By a Protestant woman as cook, or cook and house keeper. Address "M L F," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As clerk in a grocery or bar-tender. Address for three days, "J F H," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—To teach the Primary English Branches. Could teach the rudiments of Music and furnish a piano if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Country village preferred. Address "Miss L S," Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced book-keeper in a commission, mercantile or banking house. Best of city references given. Address "J W D," P. O. Box 1010.

WANTED—Situation—Either as book keeper or assistant. Would prefer it where a portion of the time could be employed to some light out door work. Address "S H T," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As book keeper or traveller for any house desiring a responsible and thoroughly competent man. First class references given. Address "M J M," Tribune office. Advertiser is a German, who can speak the French, English and Bohemian languages.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, as book-keeper or lumber salesman. Can give good references. Apply to A. G., Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—A young man who can command some foreign orders for grain, wishes a situation as Book Keeper in a Produce Commission house. Address "T H," Box 1800.

WANTED—Situation—In a wholesale or retail Clothing House, by a young man of four years' experience. Best of references given. Apply at 50 Lake street.

WANTED—Situation—As Book-keeper or Agent, by a young man of several years' experience. Can furnish undoubted reference as to character and ability. Address "L," P. O. Box 1514.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 2 new 15 horse Stationary Engines, 8¼ inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke, 5 feet fly wheel, 12 inch face, double cut off, modern built; 2 Boilers, 24 feet long, 7½ inch diameter, 15 inch flues—cornerstone complete. Inquire of F. H. SHROEDER, 231 Kinzie st.

FOR SALE—Nice Parlor and other Carpets; also, Gas Fixtures and Lace Curtains for sale for a few days. Apply to No. 1000 Indiana avenue.

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon and Billiard Room, centrally located. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on the premises. International Saloon, 118 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—A nice Drug Store on South Clark street, doing a good business. Call on Dr. MATHENY, 102 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—158 Sheep Pelts at ROOT, WOOD & CO'S Tobacco Store, 36 South Wells street. A. GOOD.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a Retail Grocery. 109 South Desplaines street.

FOR SALE—The right to manufacture and sell the "Patent Metallic Broom Head," in the Counties of Cook, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, LaSalle, Putnam and Marshall. This is a rare chance for some enterprising man to engage in a business at which a large amount of money can be made. The above territory will be sold very low if applied for soon. Patterns can be seen at our office, 81 and 83 South Water street.
HAMLIN & HOWARD.

FOR SALE—A nearly new Piano (7 octaves) with modern improvements for sale immediately, at a low price. Inquire at 153 South Randolph street, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Meat Market, in a good paying locality. Also, Horse, Wagon and Harness. Apply at 130 Ewing street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store located in the city of Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, the nearest point in the State to Chicago, with a rich farming country adjacent. Stock well assorted and in good order, and doing a good business. For particulars address Box 67 Lyons, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Silver Leaf Maples, Lombardy Poplars, Silver Leaf Poplars, Balm of Gilead and American Arborvita. Call on T. P. BALDWIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Randolph street, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—One extra one-horse truck, two buggies, six Pike's Peak lumber wagons, and a set of harness. Apply 105, Indiana-st., cor. Franklin. J. SWEDMAN.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—One locomotive boiler and engine, with all the fixtures complete, 20 horse power; also one 13-horse, at 50, Michigan-st. P. O. Box 1852.

FOR SALE—A Top Buggy, which has been very little in use. Apply at Store 243 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for making money. The entire stock, fixtures, materials and building of an established Soap Factory in this city, with the knowledge of making several new and superior soaps. Must be sold cheap for cash to close out the business. For particulars address BELFIELD, No. 10 P. O. Block, opp. Post Office.

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery now doing a first-class cash business. For further particulars, address "L," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—One second hand Portable Engine, from 7 to 9 horse power, also, a new Travis' Patent Governor, at SAWYER & BRO'S No. 52 Michigan-st. Post Office Box 3067.

FOR SALE—The entire stock, fixtures, materials, of an old established drug store, with lease, in a splendid location, and now doing a good business. For particulars apply at No. 417 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Entire Furniture in house 169 Warren street. Will be sold at private sale, commencing April 25th. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures and stock of the City Hotel, at Kankakee, with two marble-top Billiard Tables, doing a good business. Apply at 131 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—The Flouring Mill in the city of Ottawa, known as the "Exchange Mills," three run of stone, all in good condition and for sale at a bargain. Inquire of E. HAMES.

FOR SALE—A 28 Horse Power Stationary Steam Engine, second hand; 10 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, fly wheel 12 feet diameter; pulley 20 inches diameter, 6 inch face, pump and couplings. All in complete order. Inquire of GEO. BAIRD & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, the Fire-proof Stone Grain Warehouse, at Rochelle, (formerly Lane,) Ogle Co., Ill. It is in perfect order, has a capacity for 20,000 bushels of wheat. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to engage in the grain business can here find a first class warehouse very cheap, at one of the best grain points in the State. Inquire of H. BURLINGHAM, Rochelle, or Messrs. WENTWORTH & HIBBARD, No. 113 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ills.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the Inniskillen Petroleum and Refining Company of Canada West. Frederic A. Van Dusen, Jr., President; Abram Farwell, Vice President; John W. Hunter, Treasurer. Capital, $300,000. Subscription list now opened at our office on Market, between Madison and Washington streets, where a full description of this Company's property, location, &c., can be had. GIBSON, CHASE & CO.

FOR SALE—Cheap, or to Rent, one-half of the immense Water Power at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Estimated to be sufficient to drive 30 Run of Stone, also, Good Dam, rock bottom and banks, flumes on each side of river. Also, a Flouring and Grist Mill of six runs of stones, having a greater flouring capacity than any other mill in the State, with the latest improved machinery throughout, is in perfect order and doing a splendid business. Wheat abundant. Also, a new Mulay Saw Mill, doing a fine business. The owner wants to go South and will sell at a bargain, or will rent it for a term of years. Apply on the premises to R. G. ANGLE.

FOR SALE—6-horse power Portable Engine; No. 1 Moulding Machine, "Smith's;" No. 2 Moulding Machine, "Smith's;" No. 2 Tenoning Machine, "Smith's;" 3 Iron Lathes, 1 Wood Lathe, Boring Machine, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c. Also, 1 new Wax Thread Sewing Machine.
Agents wanted to sell the "Excelsior Reaper and Mower" for the Southern half of Wisconsin and the following Counties in Illinois, viz: Cook, DePage, Kane, DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, Ogle, Boone, Lake, Winnebago, Stephenson, McHenry, Jo Daviess.
STODDARD, COOK & CO., 52 and 54 West Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating particulars, Mrs. JAMES, Post Office, Chicago.

BOARDING—By applying at the northwest corner of Wolcott and Superior sts., a suite of rooms consisting of a parlor and a large and small bedroom, with the use of bath room, can be obtained with board and gas, and without furniture. Also, two furnished bedrooms with board and gas and the use of bath room.

BOARDING—Wanted in a respectable private family for a young lady. Address, stating terms, &c., "H L," at this office.

BOARDING—To rent with board an unfurnished room, suitable for two persons. Apply at 113 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—An unfurnished room and board can be found at No. 4 Aberdeen street, near Madison, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. A pleasant room with gas and bath room.

BOARDING—A gentleman desires a home in a private family for himself and wife. One furnished room. Central location North side preferred. Terms moderate. Address Post Office Drawer 6372.

BOARDING—A large, pleasant, unfurnished room, and suit of rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, to rent, with board, in a private family on the West Side. Apply at 14 South Green street.

BOARDING—Wanted by a single gentleman a furnished room, with board, between Jackson and Polk street, south side. Private family preferred. References given. Address C. C. P., P. O. Drawer 5083.

BOARDING—A furnished room and board wanted, by a gentleman and wife, or a suite of rooms (furnished) without board. South Side preferred, North of Harrison and East of Clark street. Address, with terms, P. O. Box 1652, Chicago.

BOARDING—Wanted. Room and board for a young gentleman on South Side, North of Twelfth street preferred. The best of references exchanged. Address, immediately, "CLARK," P. O. Drawer 6004.

BOARDING—Wanted. A gentleman and wife wish a well furnished room in a strictly private family. Terms not to exceed $15 per month. References exchanged. Address "T D R," Tribune office.

Wanted.

WANTED—Reliable help, etc. Salesmen, traveling agents, clerks, 1 bartender, 3 teamsters, 1 drayman, gardeners, etc. Situations always open at the Chicago Commercial Employment Agency, 194 S. Clark st., Room 4. All persons in need of employment should apply, as this is the only reliable office in the city. Office open at 10 cents. Merchants, hotel keepers, farmers and others, supplied with help of all kinds free of charge. M. BARRETTS & CO.
N. B.—Beware of swindling strangers who are establishing bogus offices in the city.

WANTED—To buy a small well improved Farm, within 21 miles of Chicago. Address, giving number of acres, nature of improvements, and price per acre, to "A E K," Tribune office.

WANTED—12 first class Joiners and Door makers, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. All inquiries at good shop. Apply at 71 & 70 Fulton street (West Side.)

WANTED—Correspondence. A young gentleman wishes to form the acquaintance of some prepossessing young lady, with a view to a pleasant companion. Address CHAS. COOK, Box 952.

WANTED—I want a house, one part of one on the ground floor, ... in good condition, by the ... located. Address "J D," ...

WANTED—Farm hands. Also a man to deliver goods in the city, with a wagon; a man cook for a hotel, three young men to canvass. N. B.—All help supplied to the city, as well as country; ... 116 Clark street, Room 21, (up stairs) Drawer 6330.

WANTED—2 or 3 good Dress and Cloak Finishers. None but thoroughly competent hands need apply, at MADAM CANFIELD'S, 157 Washington street, near Lasalle.

WANTED—33 men with from $25 to $30, to engage in a light and pleasant business. Compensation liberal. For particulars call at Room 44 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—The management of Dan Rice's Mammoth Menagerie want to buy twenty good H...

WANTED—Men to earn from $10 to $30 per day. Apply at Room 14, No. 147 South Clark st. Capital required from $10 to $6. We are always here.

WANTED—A first-class dress maker, just from Philadelphia, will make up dresses at ... families by the day. Call or address 330 Canal st.

WANTED—Whiskers and moustache in five weeks. Send 50 cents and stamp to DR. ANTHONY, Box 127, Kankakee City, Illinois.

WANTED—A good female cook at 23 Michigan avenue. Good references required.

WANTED—A house in South Division, not below 22d street. A moderately sized house in a good location supplied with gas and water. Rent not to exceed $600. 138 Lake street.

WANTED—Mrs Maihhof, who has been so successful in teaching German in Chicago for the last 4 years, would like to obtain a few more scholars. Terms moderate. Address Box 2484, city.

WANTED—Hotel keepers, merchants, families, contractors and farmers, to know that they can procure male and female help free of charge, at the Chicago Employment Association, 116 S. Clark st., Room 21.

WANTED—A man to drive carriage and attend garden, and make himself generally useful. Also, several men for farms. Also, boys. Apply at 116 Clark-st., Room 21, up-stairs.

WANTED—Every one that is troubled with Corns to call at 124 South Clark street, where they can consult DR. CLEMENT upon their treatment, free of charge.

WANTED—To invest a few hundred dollars in some good paying business. Address for a few days, P. O. Box 1002 Chicago.

WANTED—At the American and German Employment Association, all kinds of help, porter, bar-tender, bar-keeper, salesman, clerks, girls for housework, etc. Situations guaranteed. Merchants, Manufacturing Co., supplied with good and reliable help of all kinds, free of charge. Call at 134 South Clark street, Room 13, upstairs. WRIGHT, HURRY, & CO.

WANTED—1 dry goods clerk, 1 stockbook clerk, 2 porters, 4 waiters, 1 cash boy, 1 farm hand. Other good situations vacant at the Mercantile Employment Agency, 33 Dearborn street, Room 1, upstairs. All persons out of employment should call on us immediately and secure good situations.

WANTED—An experienced traveler wishes to engage with a first-class Grocery or Commission house, to sell on a salary or commission. Address "DUNHAM," Box 3027.

WANTED—A watch repairer. Apply at 150 South Clark street.

WANTED—Plow Stocker. A good wood-workman can find steady employment. Inquire at Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41 South Canal street.

WANTED—At Intelligence Office, Room 6, 144 South Clark street, book-keepers, clerks, porters, waiters, farm hands, girls and boys, to call and register immediately.

WANTED—Permanent board by a young gentleman, within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. Private family where there are few or no boarders preferred. Best of references given. Address for three days, J. W. FALLIS, P. O. Box 2197, Chicago.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to take two nice large chambers—closets attached—in a pleasant part of Park ave, with breakfast and tea. Linen furnished room and board for a gentleman and wife. Address "L," Box 780.

WANTED—Two good lady canvassers at the Engraving establishment, 105 Monroe street, one door west of the Post Office.

WANTED—Correspondence. ... Britian. Young ladies of the Northwest. Do you desire a correspondence in the army, by which you may greatly assist in relieving the ... which ... Address Captains J. C. F. and R. W. R., Box 1181, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A Partner. Any one wishing to invest twenty-five hundred dollars in a well established business, ... dollars yet a year, can find the place by addressing P. O. Box 4200.

WANTED—A couple of nice rooms, suitable for housekeeping, wanted by a man and wife. North side preferred. Address P. O. Box 824.

WANTED—Correspondence. A young girl of sixteen summers, wishes to open a correspondence with any number of young men, those in blue are invited to correspond. Address IDA LOVE, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A woman to wet nurse a child at her own house; also a cook for a river boat; also girls to work in a laundry, cooks, chambermaids and diningroom girls. Apply to Mrs. DAVIS, 110 South Clark street, Room 21, up-stairs.

WANTED—Farms, immediately. A dozen small farms in Northern Illinois. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 132 Clark street, Room 10.

WANTED—Correspondence, by a widower (35 years of age, with no children, with some widow lady, with a view to matrimony. All letters strictly confidential. Good reference given. Address Post Office Box 1100, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent by a family of two, 2 rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address "ARTIST," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Partner with $2,000, to take a half interest in a business that will pay $15,000 a year net profit. For information call at Room 38 Reynolds' Block, or address Box 6100, Chicago, with two stamps.

WANTED—To rent a small Tenement of two or three rooms, for a family of two. Rent in advance, if desired. Address, for one week, TENANT, P. O. Box 66.

WANTED—I want a partner in a light, permanent, handsomely-paying wholesale trade, who can command some cash. Apply at 125 South Jefferson street.

WANTED—At 220 Wabash avenue, six or eight sewing girls; also, a first rate machinist, to use Wheel & Wilson's sewing machine. None but those who can come well recommended need apply.

WANTED—By two gentlemen, a large, neatly furnished room for two persons, with two beds, without board. Location preferred—East of State and North of Twelfth street. Address Drawer 3923.

WANTED—A nearly furnished room for one or two gentlemen, without board, near the business part of the city. Address "M W," P. O. Box 3923.

WANTED—An experienced man to run a stationary engine in a small grist and sawmill at Desplaines Station, Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16 miles from Chicago. S. RAND.

WANTED—Immediately, at the American and German Employment Association, Salesman, Clerks, Agents, 4 good Girls, Teamsters, Laborers, &c. Situations guaranteed. Merchants, manufacturing companies, &c., supplied with good and reliable help free of charge. Apply at 134 South Clark street, Room 13, (up-stairs.) WRIGHT, HURRY & CO.

WANTED—Two first class Dry Goods Clerks, young men to canvass for very popular works—can earn from $5 to $8 per day; also, a man to carve and wait in a hotel, man and wife on a farm; young men on farms; book keepers, salesmen and porters to register their names for situations. Merchants, hotel keepers, farmers and families supplied with help free of charge. Address or call at 110 South Clark street, Room 21, up stairs. Drawer 6390.

WANTED—Barbers—Two first-class Barbers can get first-class wages by applying at 68 Randolph-st. CARL LONGWORTH.

WANTED—Furnished room and board by a gentleman and wife, on the South side. W. A. POMEROY, City National Bank, 11 Clark-st.

WANTED—Enclose us Fifty Cents and get the receipt for CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED CROQUET, which we warrant to produce a full set of Whiskers or Moustache in forty-two days. Address FRANK CHASE & CO., Chicago, Ills.

WANTED—30 or 40 men to work at Saw Mill in Michigan. For particulars inquire at the office of Robert Law, E. end of Rush street Bridge. LAW & SPALDING.

WANTED—Ladies to learn the use of India Ink and to color photographs. Trial lesson, steady employment, and good pay given. No. 17 Lasalle street. Room 3. O. KONINGSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and two children, two rooms with board, on the West side. Address, stating terms and location, P. O. Box 1104, Chicago.

WANTED—A Miller. A permanent place for a practical miller for a Custom Mill, one who is active and not afraid of work need apply. Married man preferred. CITY MILLS, Ottawa, Ill.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of one JOHN GAIN, or any of his men, who drove sheep through the Counties of Lee and Whiteside, State of Illinois, last season, by sending the address or whereabouts of the above to the Executor of the Estate of said John Gain at the county seat ... G. ALLEN, P. O. Drawer 4, Sterling, Ill.

PERSONAL.—Everybody afflicted with diseases of the skin, such as Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, &c., to use Dr. Blank's Eruptive Ointment, which we warrant to cure them, if used according to directions. Sent by mail for 65 cents. Sold by druggists generally at 50 cents per box. P. O. Box 3883, Chicago. H. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street, wholesale and retail agent.